

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1756.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

Militia Bill.

ALLIANCE defended.

Hint on broad Wheels.

Importance of Minorca.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Byng.

The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing a SPEECH of A. Bæculonius, on a new Clause in the Mutiny Bill.

Lacerations of the Uterus.

Vampyres accounted for.

Humours of a Quarter Sessions.

Lawyers and Bailiffs satirized.

Military Transactions of N. England.

Letter to a Lady.

Observations on Light and Colours.

Of imitative Love.

Rise and Progress of the Silk Manufacture.

Geometrical Question and Solution.

Device of Annibal.

Modesty and Diffidence distinguished.

Account of the Great Harry.

Romish Superstition displayed.

Calculation of Men for the Navy.

Meditation on the Scriptures.

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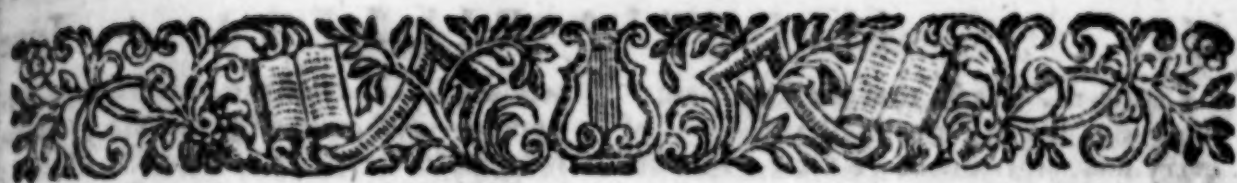
MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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The reply to the disappointed lover, and the new ballad on the times will be inserted next. Mr. Boston's favour is received. The further corrections of the ode came too late, are in arrears to many of our ingenious poetical and prosaical correspondents, who will be duly obliged. They may plainly see how distressed we are for want of room. If any pieces, such rejection is by no means to be taken as a censure ; but barely an indication the insertion of those pieces is incompatible with our plan.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1756.

Abstract of a BILL, intituled, An Act for the better Ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great-Britain called England.

PREAMBLE sets forth, that whereas a well ordered and well disciplined militia, is essentially necessary to the safety, peace, and prosperity of this kingdom : And whereas the laws now in being for the regulation of the militia, are defective and ineffectual ; therefore

Clause 1. Impowers his majesty, his heirs and successors, after Sept. 29, 1756, to issue commissions of lieutenancy for the several and respective counties, ridings, and places aftermentioned ; which lieutenants shall have power to call together all such persons, and to arm and array them at such times, and in such manner, as after expressed ; to appoint, from time to time, such persons as they shall think fit, qualified as after directed, to be their deputy lieutenants ; to give commissions to a proper number of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and other officers, qualified as aftermentioned, to train and discipline the persons so to be armed and arrayed, according to the directions after provided ; and to certify to his majesty the names of such deputy lieutenants and commission officers, within one month after their being appointed and having accepted their respective commissions.

Clause 2. Provides that this act shall not vacate any former commission or deputation of lieutenancy, so as the deputies be qualified as after directed.

Clause 3. Enacts that his majesty's lieutenant of each county or riding shall have the chief command of the militia thereof ; and that in every county, &c. (except as after excepted) there shall be 20 or more deputy lieutenants, if so many, qualified as after expressed, can be therein found.

June, 1756,

Then it prescribes the qualifications, viz. That a deputy lieutenant or colonel shall be possessed for his own use during the life of himself, or some other person or persons, or for years determinable on any life or lives, of manors or hereditaments, in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, of the yearly value of 600l. two thirds thereof to be situated or arising within the county, &c. or shall be heir apparent to some person possessed as aforesaid of a like estate of 1000 l. per ann. That a lieutenant colonel or major shall have such an estate of 400l. per ann. or be heir apparent to an estate of 800l. per ann. That a captain shall have such an estate of 300l. per ann. or be son of a person who is, or died possessed of an estate of 600l. per ann. And that a lieutenant or ensign shall have such an estate of 100l. per ann. or be son of a person who is, or died possessed of an estate of 300l. per ann.

Clause 4. Makes a reserved rent of 30l. a year equal to an estate of 100l. a year, and so in proportion.

Clause 5. Enacts that where 20 persons qualified to act as deputy lieutenants cannot be found, so many shall be appointed as can be found duly qualified.

Clause 6. Impowers the king to displace, whenever he pleases, all or any of the deputy lieutenants or officers.

Clause 7. Orders the deputies and officers to leave with the clerk of the peace his qualification in writing, to be enrolled by the clerk ; and to take the oaths ; within six months after his beginning to act.

Clause 8. Enacts that upon failure of either, a deputy or field officer shall forfeit 200l. and a captain or subaltern officer 100l.

Clause 9. Exempts peers and peers eldest sons from any qualification or condition but that of taking the oaths.

Clause 10. Enacts that accepting a commission in the militia shall not vacate a seat in parliament.

K k 2

Clause

Clause 11. Enacts that the lord lieutenant and his deputies shall at the end of every five years discharge such a number of officers of each division (not exceeding one field officer, and one half of the officers of each rank) as shall be equal to the number of persons duly qualified applying for being made officers.

Clause 12. Impowers the king to appoint, out of his regular forces, one proper person to be adjutant to each regiment of the militia, or to the militia of any place, not amounting to a regiment, such adjutant to preserve his rank in the army; and also to appoint four proper persons to be serjeants to each company of militia, these serjeants to be such as had served three years in the army, and to be intitled to Chelsea hospital, or if chosen from thence to be intitled to return, after being discharged, on bringing a certificate of their good behaviour from three deputy lieutenants.

Clause 13. Enacts that no publican shall be capable of being or continuing a serjeant in the militia.

Clause 14. Fixes the number of private militia men to be raised in each place respectively within England, Wales, and Berwick*, (exclusive of the places after excepted.)

Clause 15. Impowers the privy council to lessen the number of private militia men directed to be raised for any place, on complaint of its being too large; and directs the deputy lieutenants to transmit to the privy council lists of the militia raised in each place respectively.

Clause 16. Enacts that the lord lieutenant, together with two or more of his deputies, or in his absence five or more deputies, shall meet once a year, or oftener, at some principal town within their county or riding, to concert such measures as shall be most conducive to the faithful execution of this act, the first meeting to be on the first Tuesday of October, 1756, and every subsequent year on the first Tuesday in June, and at their first meeting shall order the chief constable or constables or other officers within their respective counties or ridings, to return to them upon a day and at a place to be therein mentioned, true lists of all the men usually dwelling within their respective hundreds, or other divisions, between the ages of 18 and 50, (except peers, deputy lieutenants, or commission officers in the militia; members of and

residing in either of the universities, clergymen, teachers and preachers; constables and other peace and parish officers; articulated clerks, apprentices, seamen, and seafaring men) distinguishing the number in each parish, tithing, or subdivision, and which of such persons so returned labour under any infirmities incapacitating them from serving as militia men; for which purpose the chief constables are impowered to give proper orders to the under constables, and the lists for every parish or subdivision to be affixed on the door of the church or chapel, or where there is none, of the next, the Sunday before its being to be returned to the chief constable. And the lieutenant or deputies are at their second meeting to appoint what number of persons in each respective hundred or division shall serve in the militia, in order to make up the whole number directed to be raised within that county or riding; after which the deputy lieutenants of each county or riding are to divide themselves, and one or more of them, together with three or more of the commissioners of the land tax for that county or riding, are within one month to meet at some place within each respective hundred, and at a time to be appointed, when the chief constables are to attend with copies of the lists before delivered into the lord lieutenant, and after correcting the lists, and appointing what number of persons shall serve for each parish or other sub-division, in order to make up the whole number before directed to serve for that hundred or other division, they the said deputy lieutenants and commissioners shall cause the said number to be chosen by lot out of each respective parish or subdivision; and shall then appoint another meeting to be held within three weeks, in the same hundred or other division, when the persons chosen, being summoned by the petty constables, shall attend and take the oaths, and be inrolled to serve in the militia of that county, riding or place, as private militia man for three years, shall each provide a fit person to be sworn and inrolled, and to serve as his substitute. These meetings of the deputy lieutenants and commissioners in each respective hundred are to be held as frequently as found necessary, but one at least to be held yearly on Tuesday in the week before Michaelmas-day; at which meeting any militia man of 35 or above, that

* See our Magazine for last month, p. 208. made in the bill, viz.

Yorkshire west riding, York city
Ditto north riding
Somerset

2480
1440
1680

Gloucester, Gloucester and Bristol Cities
Tower hamlets
Middlesex

960 }
3200 }

served two years upon asking, or any one upon shewing sufficient cause, may be discharged, and all vacancies to be filled up by lot, or by causing another substitute to be provided for the remainder of the three years.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N your Magazine for April last, p. 168, I find some remarks on the Alliance between Church and State. It is very invidious and unpopular at present to offer any thing in behalf of the national church. The constant cry of some men, and it has been sounded very highly, is, that the establishment and the test law are inconsistent with the principles of equity and freedom; and that the great view of the alliance is to aggrandize and enrich the clergy at the expence of the laity. This is asserted by the author of the remarks, and I find that Warburton has been represented by other writers as aiming to raise the power of the clergy on the ruins of that of the magistrate. I have looked into his alliance to examine the truth of this charge, not for the sake of vindicating Warburton, but only to show the friends of the national church, that they may suppose an alliance between the church and the state, without incurring the reputation abovementioned.

Warburton distinguishes between the church and the clergy. "It is unjust, says he, in the church to aim at the propagation of religion by force, and impudent to aim at riches, honours, and power. But what motives the clergy of the church might have is nothing to the purpose of our enquiry. We have only to consider what the church had, which, as a religious society, consists of the whole body of the community, both laity and clergy."

It is evident from hence, that this principle of aggrandizing and enriching the clergy at the expence of the laity, is so far from being adopted by the alliance, that it is openly disavowed by it.

To know whether he is partial to the church, let us consider the advantages he supposes the church in virtue of the alliance. The first is a publick endowment. But the magistrate is to bestow an endowment upon them, it is merely for his own service; or in order to make the religious society, which is so useful to him, the more firm and durable; and to break the dependency between the people and their ministers, so pernicious and hurtful to the

And sure common decency, as well as justice, requires, that all who engage in the publick service should be supported at the publick expence; and as all publick officers have an income allowed them proportioned to the nature and dignity of the office they discharge, why should the clergy be excluded from this common provision?

He observes that the clergy cannot be made slaves, or reduced to an entire dependance on the prince, without endangering publick liberty. To prove this Mr. Warburton has produced an authority above exception, lord Moleworth, from whom nothing but the notoriety of the fact could have extorted so ingenuous a confession. If therefore Mr. Warburton asserts a moderate and reasonable share of power to the clergy, it is not for the sake of the church, but of the state.

A second advantage derived to the church, in virtue of this alliance, is a place for her representatives in the court of legislature; and this, with us, is the bishop's seat in parliament. "Without these representatives, says Warburton, no laws could reasonably be made in the court of legislature concerning the church; because no free man, or body, can be bound by laws to which they have not given their consent, either in person or by representative." p. 128. And what can the friends of liberty, or the magistrate in a free country, possibly object to such a scheme, which demands nothing more than that the church should be considered as a free subject, and not as the slave of the state. It has been disputed, whether the bishops have a seat in parliament, in consequence of their temporalities and lay-fees, like the other members; or whether the only end and purpose of their sitting be to represent the church. Warburton declares for the last opinion, and, in confirmation of it, has produced a great authority; no less than lord chief justice Hales, who, in support of this opinion, observed, "That the writ of summons usually went *electo & confirmato*, before any restitution of the temporalities. So that their possessions were not the cause of their summons." p. 131.

It is strange, after this, that the remarker should ask, "Whether Warburton's hypothesis does not annex baronies to our bishops fees?"

The third and last privilege the church gains by this alliance, is the being intrusted with jurisdiction enforced by co-active power, for the reformation of manners.

Warburton supposes that spiritual courts should be erected for the reformation of man-

manners only. And as this so evidently tends to the benefit and advantage of the state, why should the magistrate decline vesting the church with proper powers for this purpose? For let it be observed, that the coercive power lent the church, is not to be employed for her own use, or in her own service, but for the use, and in the service of the state.

And what can better reconcile the magistrate to these courts, than to understand that they were erected for his own use? And that they have no temporal power and jurisdiction but what they derive from him?

Warburton is so far from being partial to the clergy, that he asserts the pertinence, propriety, and use of lay chancellors, as a fit means to preserve and perpetuate the memory of the origin and dependency of these courts, or to shew that they were derived from, and appointed by, the civil magistrate.

He does indeed go so far as to be even "for admitting the laity into ecclesiastical synods. There appearing to be much the same reason for laymen sitting in convocation, as for churchmen in parliament." p. 160.

With the same spirit of liberty and freedom he observes, "That these spiritual courts ought to be subject to prohibitions issuing from the temporal judicatures." For that it is of the nature and condition of all inferior courts to be appealed from, to a superior.

These free and generous concessions in favour of the laity, dispose me to think favourably of the alliance, at least not to rank it amongst those detestable and pernicious writings, which are composed with a view to aggrandize and enrich the clergy at the expence of the laity.

Whatever I may think of the writer, and his other works, I have some regard for the alliance, as it seems to be the only book which can furnish us with any rational defence of an establishment and a test law. For as these seem to be the only security of the national church, I should be unwilling to give them up till something, at least more specious and plausible, is alledged against them.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

June 10, 1756.

H. R.

IT appears by a pamphlet lately published, entitled, *An Essay on the present State of the publick Roads*, that the only road about London on which broad-wheel carriages are used, is from being the worst become the only good one, there not being, in April last, a single rut

to be seen for many miles, (see p. 157.) at the same time that the other roads were extremely bad, and this amendment solely owing to the use of broad wheels. We should be obliged to our correspondents, if they would favour us with an account of their effects upon the roads at a great distance from London. If the above pamphlet, which is no more than 6d. price, was dispersed among the farmers and carriers, it might be a means of removing the great prejudice they have against broad wheels, and shew them that it is manifestly their interest to use them on all lands whatever.

The judicious Author of, The Importance of the Island of Minorca, and Harbour of Port Mahon, printed for R. Baldwin, jun. after having instanced our Want of Policy, on our first becoming possessed of the Island, in not introducing the Religion and civil Government of England, or taking one Step to make it useful to us, says,

AS the natives of Minorca are generally computed to be about 28,000, they must have at least 4000 men able to bear arms, which would have been no inconsiderable addition to our strength, if we could have depended upon their fidelity and courage; but as this island lies so conveniently for trade, and a communication between the richest parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, it would certainly have soon become a general magazine and mart for the trade of all those countries, if we had at first established the civil government and laws of England for all British subjects and foreigners that should settle in, or come to trade in the island; and this would have increased the number of inhabitants so much, that by this time, instead of 28,000, their number might have amounted to 3 or 400,000. For this purpose it would have been necessary to have established a civil as well as a military governor, and to have made the former absolutely independent of the latter, unless when the island was in danger of being invaded, and martial law proclaimed with the consent of a council and assembly, the former appointed by the crown, and the latter chosen by the people, with the approbation of the crown, or of some officer appointed by the crown; for such an approbation would have been necessary, in order to keep factious and seditious men out of such a popular assembly.

Then with regard to trade, the whole island, with every harbour and creek thereof, ought to have been declared a free port, without any sort of duties or fees either upon importation or exportation.

tion, nor any tax upon goods of any kind, until they come into the retailer's or the consumer's hands. Even then the taxes ought to have been as moderate, and collected in as easy a manner, as was possible, in order to have made living in the island both cheap and convenient; for very moderate taxes of this kind, with a land tax of 2s. in the pound in time of peace, and four in time of war, always fully and equally, and for that reason frequently, assessed, would have probably produced as much as would have paid all the regular troops, we should have been obliged to keep within the island in time of peace, and perhaps would have spared a considerable sum yearly for maintaining and improving the fortifications of all those places, which could by nature have been the most easily fortified.

I have said all those places, for surely we ought to have had more fortified places in this important island, than one single citadel; but some of the cities, and particularly Ciudadella, ought to have been as completely fortified as the nature of the ground would admit: The town of St. Philip's ought likewise to have been made a fortified city, and extended up the harbour as far as the head of St. Stephen's cove; and as the ground on which Marlborough redoubt now stands is so high, the highest part of it ought to have been included within a regular and strong fortification*. For the further security of the harbour of Port-Mahon, the intended fortification of Cape-Mola ought to have been finished, and Philipet little redoubt very much enlarged; and for the security of our naval stores Bloody Island ought to have been well fortified quite round, and filled with magazines casmated, and made as much bomb-proof as possible.

[To be concluded in our next.]

After all the illusory accounts received by the way of France, Holland, and Spain, of the late engagement in the Mediterranean, matters were cleared up by the following advices published in the Gazette of Saturday, June 26.

Admiralty Office, June 26.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Admiral BYNG to Mr. CLEVELAND, Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the *Ramilies* off Minorca, May 25, 1756.

I Have the pleasure to desire that you will acquaint their lordships, that having sailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his Majesty's ship *Phoenix* off Majorca two days before, when the enemy's fleet appeared to the S. E. Falling little wind, it was five before I could form my line,

and distinguish any of the enemy's motions, and not at all judge of their force more than by their numbers, which were seventeen, and thirteen of those appeared large. They at first stood towards us in a regular line, and tacked about seven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the wind of us in the night, so that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the weather gage of them, as well as to make sure of the land wind: In the morning, being very hazy, and not above five leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the enemy at eleven, and at day-light had no sight of them; but two Tartans, with the French private signal, being close in with the rear of our fleet, I sent the *Princess Louisa* to chase one, and made the signal for the rear admiral, who was nearest the other, to send ships to chase her. The *Princess Louisa*, *Defiance*, and *Captain*, became at a great distance, but the *Defiance* took her's, which had two captains, two lieutenants, and one hundred and two private soldiers, who were sent out the day before with six hundred men, on board Tartans, to reinforce the French fleet, on our then appearing off the place. The *Phoenix* (on capt. Harvey's offer) prepared to serve as a fire ship, but without damaging her as a frigate till the signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her decks, every thing else being prepared that the time and place allowed of. The enemy now began to appear from the mast-head: I called in the cruizers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the enemy, and formed the line ahead; I found the French were preparing theirs to leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavoured to weather me: They were twelve large ships of the line and five frigates. As soon as I judged the rear of ours was the length of their van, we tack'd altogether, and I immediately made the signal for the ships that led to lead large, and for the *Deptford* to quit the line, that ours might become equal in number with theirs. At two I made the signal to engage, as I found it the surest method of ordering every ship to close down on the one that fell to their lot. And here I must express my great satisfaction at the very gallant manner in which the rear admiral set the van the example, by instantly bearing down on the ships he was to engage, with his second, and who occasioned one of the French ships to begin the engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down: I bore right down on the ship that lay opposite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their fire for sometime on going down. The *Intrepid*, in the very beginning, had his foretopmast shot away, and as that hung on his fore-
sail

* See the Plan given with our last Magazine.

sail and backed it, he had no command of his ship, his foretack, and all his braces being cut at the same time, so that he drove on the next ship to him, and obliged that, and the ships a-head of me, to throw all a-back: This obliged me to do so also for some minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our adversary out of the line, who put before the wind, and had several shot fired at him by his own admiral. This not only caused the enemy's center to be unattacked, but left the rear admiral's division rather uncovered for some very little time. I sent and called to the ships a-head of me, to make sail on and go down on the enemy, and ordered the Chesterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to supply the Intrepid's place. I found the enemy edged away constantly; and as they went three feet to our one, they would never permit our closing with them, but take the advantage of destroying our rigging; for tho' I closed the rear admiral last, yet I found I could not again close the enemy, whose van were fairly drove from their line, but their admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this time it was past six, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a distance to engage; I perceived some of their ships stretching to the northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line. I made the signal for the headmost ships to tack, and those that led before with the larboard tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might, by the first, keep (if possible) the wind of the enemy; and, by the second, be between the rear admiral's division and the enemy, as his had suffered most, as also to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whose loss would give the balance against us, if they attacked us the next morning, as I expected. I brought too about eight that night, to join the Intrepid, and to refit our ships as fast as possible, and continued so all night. The next morning we saw nothing of the enemy, tho' we were still lying too: Mahon was N. N. W. about ten or eleven leagues. I sent cruizers out to look for the Intrepid and Chesterfield, who joined me next day; and having, from a state and condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has lost her captain) were very much damaged in their masts, I thought it proper, in this situation, to call a council of war, before I went again to look for the enemy. I desired the attendance of general Stuart, lord Effingham, and lord Robert Bertie, and colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the present situation, at which council not

the least contention or doubt arose. I do not send their lordships the particulars of our losses and damages by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none should be lost in letting them know an event of such consequence. I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my way to Gibraltar, from which place I propose sending their lordships a more particular account.

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their lordships, that I have appointed capt. Hervey to the command of the Defiance, in the room of capt. Andrews, slain in the action.

I have just sent the defects of the ships, as I have got it made out whilst I was closing my letter.

State of the English and French fleets in the late action in the Mediterranean, with the number of persons killed and wounded in each ship.

ENGLISH.

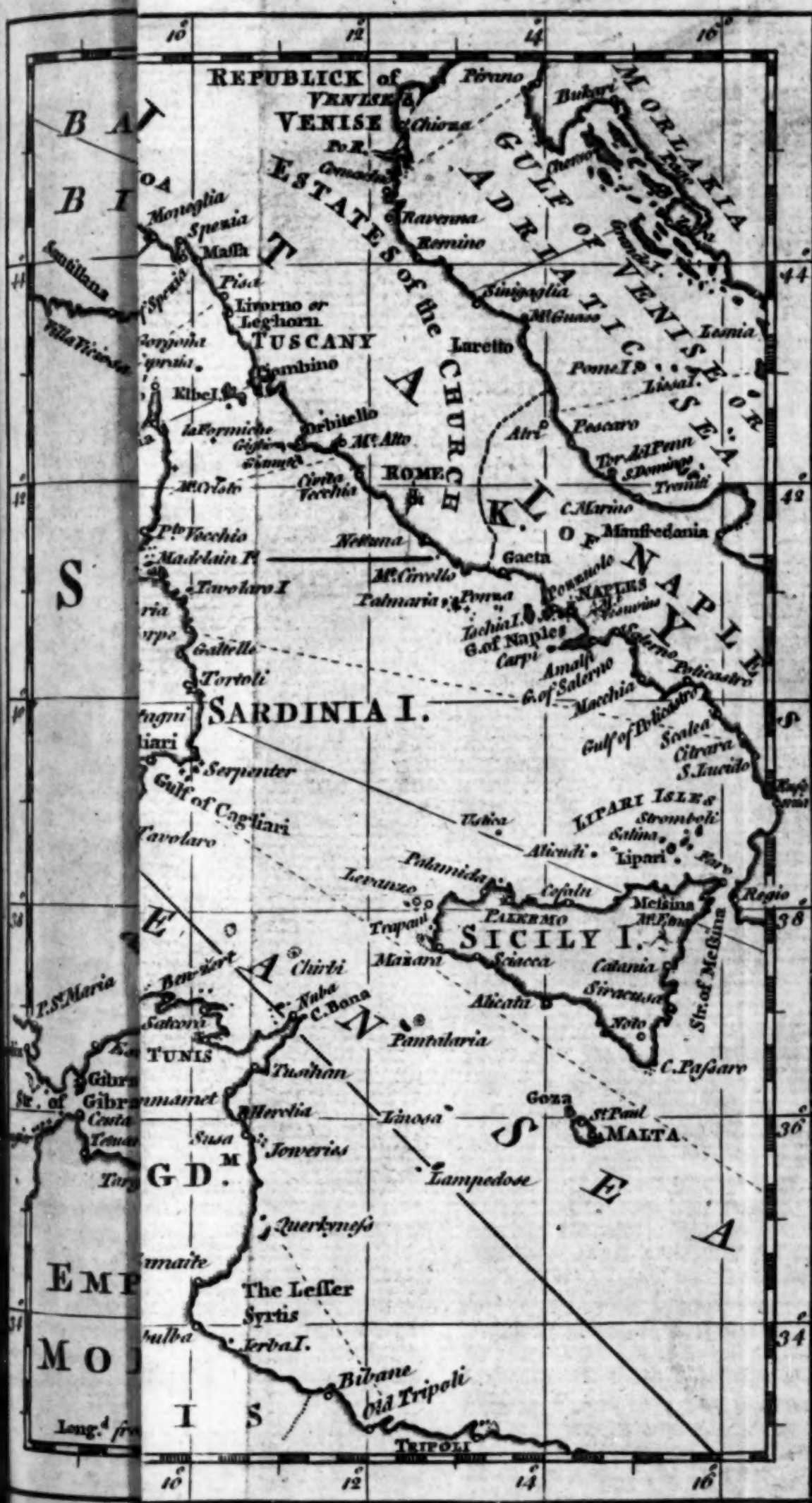
Ramillies. Adm. Byng, Capt. Gardner, 20 guns.—Buckingham, Rear-Adm. West, Capt. Everit, 70 guns, 7 w. 3 k.—Culloden, Capt. Ward, 74 guns.—Captain, Capt. Catford, 70 guns, 30 w. 6 k.—Revenge, Capt. Cornwall, 70 guns.—Lancaster, Capt. Edgcombe, 66 guns, 14 w. 1 k.—Trident, Capt. Durell, 64 guns.—Intrepid, Capt. Young, 64 guns, 39 w. 9 k.—Kingston, Capt. Parry, 60 guns.—Princess Louisa, Capt. Noel, 60 guns, 13 w. 3 k.—Defiance, Capt. Andrews, 60 guns, 45 w. 14 k.—Portland, Capt. Baird, 50 guns, 20 w. 6 k.—Deptford, Capt. Amhurst, 50 guns.—Chesterfield, Capt. Lloyd, 41 guns.—Experiment, Capt. Gilchrist, 24 guns.—Dolphin, — 24 guns.—Phoenix, Capt. Hervey, 24 guns.—Fortune, Capt. Maplesden. 14 guns.

FRENCH.

Le Foudroyant, La Galissoniere, lieutenant-general, 10 guns, 10 w. 2 k.—Le Redoubtable, Glandeves, Chef d'Escadre, 74 guns, 3 w.—La Couronne, La Clu, Chef d'Escadre, 74 guns, 3 w.—Le Temeraire, Beaumont, 74 guns, 15 w.—Le Guerrier, La Brosse, 74 guns, 43 w.—Le Lion, St. Agnan, 64 guns, 7 w. 2 k.—Le Sage, Duruen, 64 guns, 8 w.—L'Orphee, Raimondis, 64 guns, 9 w. 10 k.—Le Content, Sabran, 64 guns, 19 w. 5 k.—Le Triton Mercier, 64 guns, 14 w. 5 k.—L'Hipotame, Rochemaure, 50 guns 10 w. 2 k.—Le Fier, D' Herville, 50 guns, 4 w.—La Junon, Beaushier, 46 guns.—La Rose, Costebelle, 26 guns.—La Gracieuse, Marquizan, 24 guns.—La Topaz, Carne, 24 guns.—La Nimphe, Callian, 24 guns.

J O U R.

We have this month, in addition to our late useful charts and plans, obliged our readers with the beautiful chart annexed, exhibiting the seas of war in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.





JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 216.

The last Speech I shall give you in the Debate begun in your last was made by A. Bæculonius, and was to the following Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHATEVER the Hon. gentleman may think of the question now before us, I must think it a question of the utmost importance, even supposing that our sovereign has, by his prerogative, a power, in time of war, to establish what articles of war he pleases for the good government of his army; for even in that case the sovereign ought not, and I am sure, his present majesty would not establish any articles of war, without the advice and consent of those who had under him the chief command of the army; and they would not surely advise or consent to such articles of war as would render it impossible for them to augment or recruit their army, or such as might probably discourage and dispirit the soldiers then under their command. Let us therefore consider, whether the gentlemen of our regular army here at home, or the gentlemen who were born, or have lived many years in America, are the best judges what sort of military laws may have this effect in that part of the world; and at the same time we ought to consider, that the troops which have been raised, or may hereafter be raised in America do, and always must continue, so far as relates to the common soldiers at least, of men of a very different character from those of our regular army here at home. In the latter we seldom, if ever, have any gentlemen, especially gentlemen of fortune, serving as common soldiers;

June,

but, on the contrary, they are generally men who had no character, or perhaps a bad one, before they listed in the army: Whereas, in the former there will, I hope, be many gentlemen of some fortune, and almost all of them men of some substance and character before they listed in the army. Is it not from hence evident, that officers who have been long accustomed to that rigour of discipline and severity of punishment, which is necessary for compelling the common soldiers of our army here at home to behave well and do their duty, can never be proper judges of what sort of military laws ought to be established for enforcing good order and exact discipline among the troops raised in America?

The Hon. gentleman was pleased to say, that men of honour and character can give themselves no concern about the articles of war, or military laws, let them be never so rigorous and severe, because, for the sake of their own character, they will always do their duty, and consequently can never have any thing to fear from the severity of the punishment. Sir, he may as well say, that men of honour and character must always be infallible. The weakness of human nature is such, and our passions are so strong, that a man of the best character and strictest honour may by the former be led into an error, or by the latter hurried into one of the greatest of military crimes, a crime which is punishable even with death itself, if so the court martial shall think fit: When I say this every gentleman must suppose, I mean that sort of mutiny which is committed by offering any violence against a superior officer. And indeed there is scarcely

scarcely a section in the articles of war, but what inflicts a punishment which must be thought too severe upon a man of any character: For example, the very first section appoints, that a soldier who uses any unlawful oath of execration shall not only forfeit one shilling, but be laid in irons for twelve hours, upon his second offence of this kind; and there are so many trivial offences made punishable at the discretion of a court martial, that no man of common sense will chuse to make himself subject to such laws. Nay, even our common soldiers here, cannot properly be said to have ever chosen to do so; for those who list in our regiments here at home, are generally such as will not, or cannot earn their bread by their industry, and are therefore forced to list in the army for a subsistence, or they are cajoled, and I may say, trepanned into the army by our recruiting serjeants. Whereas the troops that are to be raised in America must consist chiefly of those who generously and voluntarily list in the army, merely for the sake of serving their country; and of such only we can propose to raise a sufficient army in that part of the world.

But this is not all, Sir, a man might perhaps trust to his own sagacity, coolness of temper, and diligence, for preventing his being guilty of any of those offences which are to be so severely or so arbitrarily punished by the articles of war; but all these rare qualities joined together cannot warrant him against a false accusation; and if falsely accused he may by false witnesses, or by the mistake or partiality of the court martial, be condemned, and punished in the most severe manner prescribed or warranted by the articles of war; therefore let a man's honour and character be never so great, nay, let him be never so confident of his own sagacity, coolness, and diligence, the rigour and severity

of the military laws to which he is to be subjected, must give him some concern; and if he thinks them too rigorous and severe he will not chuse to subject himself to them: Nay, he will avoid doing so as much as he can; and this he will do with the more care, when he considers, that if he should happen to fall under the suspicion of any military offence, he may chance to be tried by a court martial, consisting mostly of officers of what we call our regular troops, from whom he will at least suppose that he can expect no favour.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that if the military regulations established by this bill be thought too rigorous and severe by our people in America, the clause now under our consideration, will, if passed into a law, render it much more difficult, if not impossible, to raise any troops in that country; and they will be much more apt to think these regulations too rigorous and severe than they would be if it were left entirely to themselves, and the very same regulations established by their own chief leaders and officers. In some, and I believe, in most of our colonies in America, it is ordained by their own laws, that in time of war, or imminent danger of being invaded, the martial law shall be in force, and that the commander in chief, in general council of war, shall establish such laws and articles of war as shall be thought necessary: Such laws the people always submit to without murmuring, because they know the law-makers, and have confidence in them, that they will not consent to any law but what is necessary for the good of the service; but we cannot expect the same submission to military laws advised by persons they never knew, and adapted to the government of common soldiers, who seldom list in the army from any motive of honour or publick good; and as this is well known to our people in America

they will naturally look upon themselves as affronted, if not oppressed, by any law which renders it impossible for them to concur in the defence of their country, without subjecting themselves to the same slavish regulations.

I am therefore fully convinced, Sir, that our agreeing to this clause will infallibly have this fatal consequence, that it will either prevent its being possible for us to raise any body of troops in America, or it will make the troops we raise there refuse to act upon any occasion, in conjunction with any of the British forces his majesty may think fit to send thither; and consequently I must be of opinion, that our agreeing to this clause will prevent its being possible for us to carry on the war in America with that vigour and success which we might otherwise have good reason to hope for. This, I say, Sir, is my opinion, and yet I am as fully convinced that some new regulation is necessary for the government of those troops that may be raised in America; because for carrying on the present war in America with vigour and success, all our respective colonies and plantations in that part of the world must unite in raising armies, or an army, to be commanded by such generals, or such a general in chief, as his majesty shall be pleased to appoint; and such a general army cannot be governed by, or made subject to the military laws of any particular colony or plantation; nor can the general, without a sufficient power for that purpose, establish a body of military laws to which all the troops under his command shall be subject. Whether his majesty can without the authority of parliament grant such power may admit of some doubt; but it can admit of no doubt, that it cannot now compel any man to take arms, or to furnish either a horse or foot soldier, but by virtue of the militia acts now in force in

this kingdom, or by virtue of the militia laws now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, in our respective colonies in America; consequently, the general army I have mentioned must be an army consisting chiefly of volunteers, or such as our respective colonies may voluntarily send to it, and therefore no such military laws should be established, as may discourage volunteers from listing in that army, or our colonies from subjecting any of their people to such military laws.

For this reason, Sir, if his majesty has by his prerogative a power, in time of war, to establish what articles of war he pleases for the government of his army, even whilst it remains within the British dominions, and can delegate that power to any general he may be pleased to appoint, the articles of war for the government of the general army to be raised in America, ought not in prudence to be formed or established by the advice of any ministers or generals here; nor ought any such articles to be established, until after that army has assembled; and then the commander in chief ought to have a power delegated to him, to form and establish a body of military laws for the government of that army, by the advice and consent of the chief officers, or the majority of the chief officers sent from the several respective colonies. Or if it should be thought, that his majesty cannot by his prerogative delegate a power sufficient for this purpose, we ought to empower him to do so by a bill regularly brought in, and deliberately passed into a law, for this particular purpose; which, in my opinion, would be the best method, both because I doubt of the power by prerogative in this case, unless upon an unexpected emergency, and before a parliament can be assembled; and because in such a bill the quota of troops which each colony ought to furnish to the general army,

and the quota of expence, might be settled; and particular encouragements might be given to all volunteers who should join that army, as well as to every colony that should furnish more than its quota.

I have said, Sir, that I doubt of A the king's power by prerogative to establish articles of war, even in time of war, for the government of his army, whilst it remains within the British dominions: I think it is certain, that he cannot do so at all times whilst it remains in England; B for all our lawyers tell us, that whilst the courts of common law are open, and the course of justice free, it shall be deemed time of peace, and that in time of peace the exercise of martial law can never take place: Nay, the preamble to C the very bill now before us, expressly tells us, that no man can be subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner, than by the judgment of his peers, and according to the known D and established laws of this realm. Now as I do not think that our people in America forfeited their right to any privilege they are intitled to as Englishmen, by going to settle, or by being born in that country, I do not think that they can be tried or E punished by martial law within the limits of any of our colonies, if the courts of common law be open, and the course of justice free, in that colony where the army may then happen to be; and consequently I must think, that whilst our army in America remains within the limits of any F of our colonies, his majesty cannot, by his prerogative alone establish articles of war, or constitute courts martial for the trial of any sort of offences whatever.

If this be so, Sir, what a strange G condition will our American troops be in? Whilst they are in conjunction with any British forces that may be sent thither, let them be where

they will, they will be subject to military laws, which they will certainly think too arbitrary and severe: Whilst they are marching or acting by themselves, within the extensive limits of any of our continent colonies, they will be subject to no military laws at all, unless the legislative power of that colony has proclaimed martial law, and even in that case the martial law of that colony may be very unfit for governing such an army. For example, in B Virginia, how ridiculous would it be to fine a New-England, or a Carolina man, in a hundred pounds of tobacco, or any greater or lesser quantity of tobacco, for any military offence he might be guilty of? And yet we know, that most of the C military rewards and penalties in that colony are, by their military laws, made to consist in certain quantities of tobacco.

I must therefore, Sir, look upon the clause now under our consideration as calculated, surely not with D design, not only to discourage, but to confound the military service in America; and I am convinced, that if you allow the petition now offered to us to be brought up, and some of the gentlemen of New-England to be heard upon the subject, they will E be able to make this evident to the house, and may shew you many stronger reasons than I can think of against your agreeing to this clause, as they must be better acquainted with the nature of the military service in North-America, than I could ever have an opportunity of being F or than any gentleman in this house can pretend to be; and as it is early in the session, we have the reason to refuse what information they can give us in a matter of great importance; therefore I hope the petition will be allowed to be brought up.

[This JOURNAL to be continued our next.]

refuting erroneous Opinions, by Experiment, in physical Cases, must greatly contribute to the Happiness of Mankind, we shall subjoin one more of Dr. HALLER's Observations, viz. his 38th, which contains many curious and interesting Particulars, of peculiar Benefit to the Fair Sex.

A Laceration of the UTERUS.

Hist. 1. **T**HE frequent sudden deaths of women in child-bed are often very afflicting to whole families. In most cases of that kind an hæmorrhage has been blamed, and perhaps not always without reason. But I have discovered causes of it, which are still more insuperable. On the first of July, 1747, there was brought to the theatre a woman, who was delivered after a very hard labour, attended with cold sweats. I dissected her about half an hour after her death, and found a large hole in the left side of the neck of the womb, both in the neck itself, and in the peritoneum which connects the uterus to the vagina. The neck was full of confused valves, the uterus itself almost scirrhus, very thick, and tho' thinner at the interval between the Fallopian tubes than elsewhere, yet even there it was a full inch in thickness, and had a number of white transverse fibres. In the middle space above the neck, the uterus was almost two inches thick, compact, and full of small orifices of arteries. That part to which the placenta had been fixed, had a great many little portions of the chorion adhering to it. The adhesion of the placenta had been circular, between the Fallopian tubes, which went off below the middle of the uterus, and were pendulous as usual.

One of the ovaria was quite sound, in the other a small foramen appeared, together with a vascular pellucid tumour. From the foramen went a pellucid vein, not very small; and an incision being made into the tumour, it appeared to be a corpus luteum, spherical, separable from the ovarium, yellow, vascular, furrowed, and clustered like a bunch of grapes, without any fovea. Under it were vessels of a pretty large size, and in the same ovarium, there were likewise other small ova, as they are called.

In the neck of the uterus, a little above its orifice, were a great many large, oblique, mucous sinuses. The inferior duct situated near the middle of the vagina, was about an inch long, and without any gland.

The anterior rugæ of the vagina were sound, and the sinuses at the urethra full of mucus. The internal membrane of the uterus was thin, smooth, adhering

very firmly, and here and there porous. Under it was an immense number of veins, which were very turgid.

The fleshy substance of the uterus was full of chinks, unequal, lobular, conglomerated, as it were, and of a white colour.

A The uterus itself, properly so called, was of a globular figure.

Hist. 2. On the fourth of September, 1748, another healthy woman died in child-bed. The uterus was near five inches long, and as many broad, flattened both before and behind, extended a little above the margin of the os pubis, and covered the bladder. A little below the cornua of the upper part of the uterus,

B not from the middle, came out the Fallopian tubes; and the convexity of the uterus betwixt the two tubes did not exceed that in a woman who is not pregnant. Having injected it with wax, I perceived a hole in the uterus on the right side of the orifice.

C Upon farther examination, the spongy flesh at the orifice of the uterus, was found degenerated into a number of grumous, very thin, reticular membranes, without the least appearance of the ring which is commonly found there. In the same state was the contiguous part of the vagina, and where its texture was not quite destroyed, it consisted of fibres and cellular membranes cohering weakly together, and variously intersected. The upper part of the vagina was very much dilated, but not so the inferior. In that spongy part the uterus was thickest, but at its bottom it did not exceed six or eight lines. Instead of sinuses, I observed a kind of smooth, cylindrical veins, full of ramifications. **E** The ligaments were also of an unusual thickness.

Hist. 3. On the 8th of November, 1748, I dissected a young woman, who had taken strong purgatives, in order to procure a miscarriage, and died in convulsions within fifteen minutes after she was delivered. The spermatick vessels, as Vesalius formerly observed, were an inch thick; the uterus was raised a few inches above the pelvis, collapsed, firm, pulpy, and thick.

F The neck of the uterus was torn, and thro' the lacerated part the head of the foetus had passed, about an inch above the pudendum. In the sound part the rugæ had scarce suffered any alteration; the internal part of the orifice of the uterus was wide open, appeared to be lacerated, was thin, flocculent, and about two inches broad. The inside of the uterus was full of blood, which being washed off, there appeared a great many white

white, ragged, flocky substances, as if the texture of the uterus had been converted into wool. More internally I observed a number of very thin membranous lamellæ, an inch or more in breadth, which consisted of the chorion, so grown to the uterus, as to put on the appearance of its internal membrane.

In the substance of the uterus, which was more than six lines thick, there were a great many orifices of veins, into which air being blown, it passed in the form of bubbles thro' orifices of different sizes, some being pretty large, and others very small, into the cavity of the uterus.

The muscular fibres were red, broad, disposed into lamellæ, very numerous, and in various directions. It was hardly possible to reduce them into order; some of them descending to the orifice of the uterus, some surrounding it transversely, and many of these last immersed, as it were, in the former, which they exceeded both in number and size.

The valves of the neck of the uterus were slender, at a considerable distance from each other, full of very small pores and lacunæ.

The tubæ Fallopianæ, which were very long, and the round ligament, came out of the fundus of the uterus. This last was sent off long before Poupert's ligament, and terminated in vascular filaments.

In the other ovarium there was a fissure, and a pellucid corpus luteum, not exactly hemispherical, of a reddish-yellow colour, and hollow. The cavity was half a line broad, not deep, but very vascular at its bottom; and besides there were pretty large ova, about two lines broad, contained in the same ovarium. Wherefore the ova are not consumed by the corpus luteum.

In the two uteri, where the neck of the womb was lacerated, the side of the neck was burst, which seemed to be owing to the oblique situation of the fœtus at the time of birth; for it is probable, that its head did not present itself directly against the orifice of the uterus, but pressed against the side or neck of it; and thus the vessels of the neck being pressed, the circulation of the blood thro' them was obstructed. Hence the veins, which at that time were both very large and thin, easily burst, and the blood being poured out both from them and the arteries into the neighbouring cellular substance, a swelling was produced, with a suppuration, softness, and a kind of mortification in the neck of the womb. And lastly, by the repeated efforts of the head, not directly against the orifice of the womb, but the sides of the orifice,

the neck came to be lacerated. These things appear to me to be so evident, as not to require any demonstration. This oblique posture of the fœtus, to which I impute the bursting of the uterus, has been represented by Henry a Deventer, f. 37, and 38, but, as far as I remember, without taking any notice of the fatal event which I think is to be apprehended from it. But Muller, who likewise met with a case of the same kind, has given a more full account of it in his *Diff. qua casus rarissimus uteri in partu rupti sistitur*. Basil. 1745.

In History 1. of a woman, out of whose womb a child had been newly taken, I said that the rugous ring of the vagina was not obliterated; and the case was the same in another body, History 3. which induces me to conclude, that these rugæ are either quickly restored, even within a few minutes after delivery, which seems scarce probable, or that they are not entirely designed for the more easy extension of the vagina, by their dilatibility.

In women who have died in labour, I have always seen processes of the chorion so intimately connected with the uterus, and so perfectly resembling it, that there seems no manner of doubt of something being transmitted that way to the fœtus by the uterus. On this occasion however, I must not omit mentioning, that this very winter, I saw in a fœtus that had been injected by the umbilical vessels, a pretty large artery filled with the wax, and its branches dispersed all over the amnion. Ruysch, Epist. xiii. p. 10. Noortwyck de Uter. grav. p. 14. and several others, have denied the existence of any red vessels capable of being injected in the human amnios. Lastly, It is certain, as I have elsewhere observed, that as the villi of the placenta are almost invisible, so the orifices of the veins of the uterus, which open between the muscular bands of fibres, are very large. But this does not hinder lesser veins likewise from opening into the cavity of the womb, and even these are very large when compared with the villi of the placenta. Mr. Alexander Monro has justly remarked, Medical Essays, Vol. II. p. 134. Wherefore it appears, that many small arteries of the placenta open into a single vein of the uterus.

After I had published my Commentaries upon Boerhaave, I found in three bodies where the uterus was burst, and in other pregnant uteri, that the tubes are very little affected by pregnancy; and that the part of the uterus between the tubes is not much increased, and but a little con-

But as in pregnant women the tubes are almost pendulous, and therefore parallel with the uterus, hence it seems to have happened, that Deventer, *Lam. obstet.* p. 400, and other anatomical writers, have made the tubes during that state to go out a long way below the upper part of the uterus (compare *Comm. Boerh.* p. 218.) Dr. Parsons likewise observes, that there can be no such thing as a superfœtation, because in pregnant women the tubes come out below the fundus of the uterus, and cannot reach to the ovaria (of *Muscular Motion*, p. 77. n. 15.) But these assertions are proved to be false by many experiments which I have lately made. For it is certain, that superfœtations do happen, and in pregnant women I have seen the tubes of such a length, as to be capable of reaching the ovaria very easily.

The corpora lutea, I have so frequently met with in women, that I now look upon them as nothing uncommon; yet I shall add a few remarks upon this subject. And, 1. I never saw two corpora lutea in one woman. 2. I never saw a corpus luteum where the woman was not pregnant, or even for any considerable while before the time of labour, and consequently never before puberty; all which is very different from the doctrine of Valisnerius, *Generaz. dell. Uomo.* II. c. 16, 25. c. 5. n. 8. and elsewhere, see p. 140. *Comment. Boerh.* V. p. 1, 3. The corpus luteum does not consume all the ova; for I have seen great numbers of them along with the corpus, contrary to what several authors have asserted, *Comm. Boerh.* I. c. p. 142, 143. 4. In the human fœtus, and indeed before the age of puberty, I have never met with any ovula, the ovaria before that age being long, narrow, flat, without any prominence, and in their figure, and dry texture, very different from those of adult females. These truths invalidate the observations of Valisnerius and some other authors of reputation, who describe the ovaria even in fœtuses and new-born animals, as if they had really seen them. *Comm. Boerh.* I. c. p. 148.

Those women who expire after a very hard labour, oppressed with faintings, cold sweats, and excessive weakness; those women, I say, for the most part do owe their death so much to the violent hæmorrhage (which I do not believe to be so suddenly mortal, from the examination of persons who have been wounded) rather to a laceration of the uterus. For in women who have had that part wounded from different causes, as has appeared after their death, I have ob-

served the very same symptoms to happen, as in those who too often are carried off within half an hour after delivery; but whether the rashness or unskilfulness of midwives, or incurable diseases, prove fatal to the patients, the grave for the most part prevents our discovering.

In women who have died of acute and spotted fevers, I have often seen the blood ooze spontaneously out of the mouth; and this has given birth to the story of the Vampyres, which lately made so much noise all over Europe, and was first propagated by some Imperial troops quartered in Hungary, viz. Persons who had died of acute diseases, and especially women who had perished in child-bed, and been hastily buried, as usual in hot climates, were found upon opening the graves, with their mouths foaming with blood. The other particulars were the fruits of imagination. The first account I met with of this epidemical superstition is in Anthony Galatheus de Situ Japygia, reprinted in a late voluminous collection by Peter Vanderaa. The cause appears to me to be no other than the expansion of the elastick air contained in the lungs, which forces upwards the blood, with which that viscous is overcharged towards the end of those fatal diseases, from the broken small vessels resembling, in some measure, the foaming of fermenting liquors. This morbid state of the uterus and vagina, shews these parts to consist of a common cellular membrane; for nothing can more resemble the common cellular structure, than the lacerated and mortified fibres of those, which have no certain direction, nor any considerable length, but on the contrary are short and interwoven with one another in all directions. The same structure likewise obtains in the tendons, as appears from those of the slender kind; for example, that of the plantaris, or palmaris muscle, the expansion of which forms a membrane, resembling that which in the bladder, or stomach, is called nervous, and which Albinus has demonstrated to be of the nervous kind.

The sinuses of the uterus in *Comm. Boerh.* Tom. V. p. 11. p. 47, & seq. were communicated, as well as several other observations, by persons of distinguished reputation. These, after other repeated experiments, which at that time were but few, I classed among the veins in some essays since published; and this opinion I have since confirmed by five or six late dissections of women who had died in child-bed. For they are continued with the veins, branched like them, and subdivided into smaller ramifications,

cations, and lastly, evidently sheathed in that thin tender membrane which covers the veins. The cause of the inaccurate description formerly given of these sinuses, seems to be owing to their larger size, their unequal and easily extended diameter, and the unaccountable largeness of their orifices opening into the cavity of the uterus. By injecting the veins with wax, models are formed of these sinuses; but they are very irregular, as is usual in the veins; and here the more so the farther that the vessels recede from the natural state of the pregnant uterus. Neither is that extraordinary dilatation observed to take place equally in all parts of the uterus. But whether the sinuses, which Malpighi has described in the uterus of a cow, are of the same kind with these, or rather whether they are true sinuses, I shall not yet take upon me to determine.

The laceration of the vagina I attribute to the want of dexterity in the midwife, who, in order to extract the foetus, had forcibly thrust both her hands up the vagina; for it could not be owing to the foetus alone in its passage, seeing every body knows how easily it makes the rest of its way, as soon as it has passed the internal orifice of the uterus.

Most authors have alledged, that the orifice of the uterus becomes thinner in the time of labour; but it is only to be understood in this sense, viz. the thick and annular portion of the uterus which is produced into the vagina, the larger that the opening of the orifice is, the more it resembles the part of the uterus, and both the prominence of the uterus into the vagina, and the circumscribed circular furrow between the upper part of the vagina and the circular production of the uterus, disappear at the same time. These remarks I have thought proper to add to note 5. p. 389. Comm. Boerh. Tom. V. p. 11.

I have frequently seen the muscular fibres of the uterus in women who have died in child-bed, but never more beautiful than in this subject of which I now write. There is no doubt but Ruysch saw the same, and called them the muscle of the uterus. They are true layers of parallel muscular fibres, lying upon one another in different directions, which I never have been able to reduce to any regular order. Between these fibres are a great many interstices both large and small, of no determined figure, opening into the cavity of the uterus; and these are the orifices of the absorbent vias of the uterus, at this time dilated to their largest diameter. So that what I said

before concerning the fibres of the uterus, seems now sufficiently confirmed; and it is the same thing to me, whether they are termed muscular fibres, or a muscle. Thus most anatomical authors speak of the muscular coat of the bladder, but Fabricius, Cowper, and some late English anatomists, have called it the detrusor muscle. I the more readily quote this instance, from having observed a very great affinity between the fibres of the uterus about the time of labour, and those of the bladder. But that the delivery of the remains of the placenta may be affected by these fibres, is a point justly questioned; for it is very certain, that clots of extravasated blood, tho' they are loose and evidently less compact than the placenta, are frequently confined in the womb, and condensed into fibrous masses, which sometimes at last adhere to the sides of the constricted uterus; and I have often found the chorion, several months after pregnancy, grown firmly to the uterus. By what mechanism these fibres can expel the placenta when it adheres to the uterus, I cannot conceive; tho' I am far from denying, that when it floats loose in it, they may be capable of forcing it out, in the same manner as they do clots of extravasated blood.

RURAL COLLOQUIES, continued from p. 229.

C O U R T.

Justice Wronghead, Chairman; Fribble his Son, at his right Elbow. Justice Shallow, the Rev. Dr. Puzzle Cause, Justice Mislead, and Justice Brainless.

Enter Whetstone the Farmer.

Fribble. FATHER! why father! Mr. Chairman! there comes that impudent fellow farmer Whetstone, our tythingman, look ye? do you see him?

Wronghead. Ay child, I see the fellow. Here, you fellow Whetstone, now now firrah, what are you just come, ha? Firrah, you're a pretty fellow indeed, to make a court wait for you. Come, Sir, where's your returns? come let's see them instantly, or I'll set a fine on you, I will 'tis good to make examples of such fellows as you.

Brainless. So 'tis Mr. Chairman; I'll fine him.

Whetstone. Nay pray ye, yeer worships honours to give me leave, I'll pull off my returns in a moment, but ye scarce body so, there's no such thing as finding them.

Dr. Puzzle Cause. How's that, do you insult the court, firrah? Come, your returns, or I shall join with my brother

in fining you : I remember this fellow this last harvest in setting out my tythes, and I promise you I will never forgive him so long as I live.

Whetstone fumbles a long tuble, at last lugs out a leathern bag with the old return.

Wronghead. Come, deliver it into court, you give us a great deal of trouble. Come, gentlemen, let's hear it, 'tis a fine return I'll warrant you : Here, Mr. Clerk of the peace, read it.

Clerk reads. The return of John Whetstone, cybingman, of the parish of

in the county of I return that the stocks and pound are in good repair, and all well in our parish.

Wronghead. Has he signed the return ?

Clerk. No, an't please you Mr. Chairman.

Wronghead. Did you ever see so extraordinary a fellow as this ? Come, Sir, sign ! sign ! and when you have signed, I shan't take it ; I've something to say to you about it ; you shall hear me presently. Come, sign ! sign away, Sir !

Whetstone. I can't write my name, an't please your worship, I can only make my mark.

Wronghead. Come, Sir, your name or your mark, is all one to me ; come, Sir, set your mark ; but neither of them shall do, I promise you : you'll see gentlemen presently my remarks upon this fellow's return.

Whetstone sets his mark to the return.

Wronghead. So, Sir, there is your return, is it ? Why now an't you an exceeding pretty fellow ? Look at him, gentlemen, and only behold this extraordinary return of his'n ! So, this is your return, is it ; you're a fine fellow indeed. I've a great mind to return you to the county goal, that I have, varlet !

Whetstone. I hope not, an't please your worship's honour, 'tis the old return, the old way of returning, as I am told by the rest of my neighbours : I know no better, an't please you, I am no scholar, and I was afraid to consult lawyer Senseless about it ; upon your honour's account your worship's no stranger to what I mean.

Wronghead. Did you ever hear of so stupid and so jealous a block-head as this fellow, to reflect upon that discreet and ingenious good-natured gentleman, lawyer Senseless ? Pray where is Mr. Senseless, I thought I saw him in court just now ?

Clerk. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Senseless will be here in an instant, he's just stepped to the post-house to several gentlemen, his clients, that are waiting there for him.

Chairman. Ay, ay, he's a gentleman of June, 1756.

great practice ; I don't love to hear these gentlemen of great practice reflected on. Here, you fellow Whetstone, about this same return of yours. You conclude by saying, all's well in your parish : Now mind what I say to you, an't you a wicked forsworn fellow : All's well in your parish ! Pray, Sir, is there nobody keeps guns, dogs, nets, and other engines for destroying the game, in your parish, ha, Sir ? Pray answer me that question ! Consider, Sir, you're now upon your oath, and the court must not be trifled with.

Whetstone. An't please your worship, I am not acquainted with any gunsmen or dogs, or netmen ; the most I do is to mind my farm.

Mislead. How many acres of land do you hold, do you hear me follow ? speak out !

Whetstone. About an hundred and four-score, or such a matter, I can't tell to half an acre.

Mislead. Why then I insist upon it you must know what people there are that are concerned in destroying the game, for I am told you have none upon your farm, and there's a worthy young gentleman on my brother Wronghead's right hand, can testify that fact. Mr. Chairman, I am for fining this fellow.

Brainless. And so am I - I am for making examples : We shall be all served alike, if we don't make examples of these stubborn fellows, these farmers.

Dr. Puzzle Cause. I am of the same opinion, and 'tis to be hoped it may be a warning to you, Mr. Whetstone, to remember and take notice of the tythes better next year.

Overfight. Ay, ay, there's nothing like examples in all cases, I am for examples ; fine him in the name of God, if this is the case.

Fribble whispers his Father. Fine him pah, pray fine him, that will put an end to his law suit with me.

Chairman. Here, Sir, you have been fully heard, there is a full bench of gentlemen, the principal gentlemen who transact and are conversant with the business of this county ; who take no fees to themselves, attend the service of their country at their own expence, and 'tis their duty to support and back each other to the utmost of their power for the honour of the commission, and to set down proper rules to awe the inferior class of the creation, such objects as you are, without which 'tis impossible for gentlemen to act in the unlimited way they have a right to do. The opinion of the court therefore is this, that you be fined the

the sum of 50*l.* and stand committed till that fine is paid.

All. A very reasonable, easy fine, Mr. Chairman, you're very good indeed. Here, you Javelin man, take that fellow into custody.

The Javelin Man seizes poor Whetstone, and takes him over to the Post-house.

Whetstone. Ruined! ah, quite ruined and undone! My poor dame and seven small children must go to the parish, and I must be a labouring man all days of my life!

Javelin. Prithce don't cast yourself down, there's nothing in it, if you'll be advised by me, and come down a couple of pieces, I'll put you in a way to get rid of this.

Whetstone. Ay, marry, with all my soul, any thing in the world, good Mr. Javelin, here take them, I think there's two guineas; wilt have any more, honest Javelin?

Javelin. No, no, I scorn to sponge upon any poor man in distress, besides, I know you have a very large family of small children; but there's one thing more I'd mention.

Whetstone. What's that? name it, any thing in the world.

Javelin. Why, 'tis only to give a body a house-lamb now and then.

Whetstone. Ay, dear Mr. Javelin, at any time, as many as you will: Oh! I shall break my heart! Oh, law! oh, law! none of my family were ever napt in this world before; who the devil would be a farmer?

Javelin. Ha, Mr. Whetstone, what does all this raving mean, Sir, 'tis reflecting on me, I don't understand this usage! Napt, quoth he, no, Sir, you're not napt, you're only taken into custody; there's a wide difference in being napt, and taken into custody. Pray let me hear no more of this.

Whetstone. Oh sweet, dear Mr. Javelin! don't be angry, I am sorry for what I said, pray ye now stand my friend still.

Javelin. I intend to be your friend, if you behave as should become you. Call for a bottle of wine, and I'll make it up with you.

Rings for the Drawer; a Bottle of Wine is ordered, and brought in.

Javelin. Here Mr. Whetstone, you must pay for the wine now; 'tis customary for people in custody to pay for what they call for as it comes in.

Whetstone. Yes, yes, Mr. Javelin, 'tis very right, do so much as lend me a couple of shillings to pay it, I'll change by and by.

Javelin. Unconscionable to ask an officer that has you in custody to lend you

money; why sure you know nothing at all.

Whetstone. Very true, I don't know nothing indeed; here drawer, change this half guinea, take for the wine out of it.

Drawer. There's 8*s.* 6*d.* change. Throws it on the table.

Javelin takes up the Change, and puts it in his Pocket.

Javelin. Mr. Whetstone, I'll take care of the change for you, 'twill be wanted for one thing or another presently, you know.

Whetstone. Very right, very right, Mr. Javelin, you're an honest man: But let's see what's to be done next.

Javelin. Why, I'll tell you; didn't you observe our chairman to take niff at your naming lawyer Senseless?

Whetstone. Ah! a fool's bolt's soon shot, I with my tongue had been out; pray go on.

Javelin. Why, you must know, that I and Mr. Senseless are as intimate as two sworn brothers, I every now and then make a cause for him, and upon some occasions furnish him with witnesses; you know what I mean.

Whetstone. Ay, very good, very good!

Javelin. Look ye, tip him half a piece, and 'twill be all over, I'll go and whisper a word in his ear, and d—mn me if he does not serve you, I'll never recommend him to another job; but I know he'll do it. I am to swear for him in a cause that's just coming on in court, before their worships, this morning.

Whetstone. Thank God, I hope that will do.

Exit Javelin.

Whetstone. What a villain is this Javelin! Good God guide me! I see I must at any rate put an end to my plaguy law suit, or this rogue, or some of his followers, will swear my life away.

Exit Whetstone.

Enter Lawyer Senseless and Javelin.

Javelin. I suppose you know I have your foolish client Whetstone in custody.

Senseless. Ay, I do, Mr. Fribble just now stept over from court to me, and has informed me all that has passed; I'll smoke the rascal for it.

Javelin. Well, but I'll tell you, Whetstone takes me for his friend, and has left me to do as I please in the matter, and therefore you may carve as you like, but you must let me in for a couple of pieces, my dear, that will be quiddity, you know, won't it?

Senseless. Ay, by G—d, that's as little as you can have; but I think you are rather too modest.

Javelin. I don't care, I shall be fresh

fed if you are, you know me well enough, I can't gripe folks: But to the point; let's know your terms, for the poor dog is trembling within doors just like a thief going to the gallows; but don't be too hard upon him neither.

Senseless. Phoo! I scorn that, but let's see, I have had a trifle of the fellow; he must make that up ten pieces, pay 'squire Fribble's costs, which you may set down at six more; then, let's see, two guineas for yourself, and there's another you may add, he knows no better, one guinea for court fees, and that will furnish us with a bottle and bird, when the hurry of business is over; and he must execute a general release to all parties, tell him I'll fill them up for nothing; but be sure take 3s. 6d. for the stamps.

Javelin. Very good: Can you think of nothing else?

Senseless. No, I think it pretty moderate, between man and man; go to him, make haste, and let's finish before the court rises; here, you take his release, tell him to execute, and do you witness it, and I'll go and get 'squire Fribble to execute his; but mind, there's one thing I had quite forgot, he must ask me pardon in open court, or there will be no keeping down these sort of fellows, 'twill make the rest of the loobies dread of offending another time.

Exit Senseless.

Javelin and Whetstone.

Javelin. Dear Whetstone, I have brought you brave news, I told you I could do any thing with Mr. Senseless: I have put an end to it for you, and I am as well pleased as if any man had given me root. The whole charges, exclusive of what you have paid, come just to 12l. 8s. 8d. a guinea court fees; and what do you think I have saved you; that good-natured creature, Mr. Senseless, out of pure love and regard for you, is gone to get 'squire Fribble to execute a release to you, and you must execute this, and as long as you're alive he won't take a penny of you for filling them up; but mark ye, you must pay for the stamps, for you can't expect a gentleman to be that out of pocket, you know; and you must ask his pardon in open court, for what you have said of him.

Whetstone. God bless you both for your goodness, I and my family shall be ever bound to pray for you both.—*Aside,* the light on you, I wish I had you both in a wood.

Senseless and Fribble.

Senseless. My dear Mr. Fribble, all's well, Javelin has done the trick, here's a release from Whetstone; he's to pay

your cost and his own: I've been very reasonable with him. I assure you I could have charged a great deal more, ay, double the money, but upon your account I would not, because the fellow should have no room to reflect upon your pappa or your honour, in a case of this kind; therefore shall leave any sort of gratuity, for my extra care, to you.—You know, my dear, this is but right.

Fribble. Dem' me, Mr. Senseless, you are the prettiest composition in all nature: You are not to be equalled in the whole globe, for your concise method in managing a gentleman's affairs. What would I give now, pah was dead, and I in possession of his estate, to requite you as you deserve; but, dear Senseless, excuse me, if my offer of five guineas will not suffice, for, curse me, my dear, I have but another left; for I paid Mr. Scar-all, the surgeon, this morning, a few, for curing me of the pea fever.

Senseless. Sir, you're all goodness, I revere you; but I am almost ashamed to take any thing of you; but as you insist upon it, I will not disoblige you.

Fribble. Well, dear Mr. Senseless, give me my release; I'll step back to court and whisper pah, to have the scoundrel brought over and released.

Court. The Justices, Fribble, &c. as before.

Fribble. Pah, 'tis all done, here's the release.

Wronghead. Hush! Come, gentlemen, the business of the court is pretty well over, 'tis near three: We have had a fatiguing day of it, indeed, I am afraid dinner will wait; but stay, what shall we do with that fellow, Whetstone, shall we finish his affair before we go off the bench?

Mislead. Ay, ay, by all means; where is Javelin?

Javelin. Here, an't please your worship.

Mislead. Pray bring Whetstone into court.

Javelin. Yes, an't please you.

Javelin brings Whetstone into Court.

Wronghead. Well, Mr. Whetstone, we have had a fine time of it with you: You don't know the concern the court have had in your affair; but upon your promising to behave better for the future, and begging pardon of the court and Mr. Senseless, I am inclined to think the gentlemen will discharge you for this time, and order you to attend the next adjournment; and try if you can't mend your returns.

Dr. Puzzle Cause. Oh! dear Mr. Chairman, you are so tender-hearted, we shall be all rid at this rate; besides, you have said nothing about the laying out my tythes, that I must insist on; and further,

ther, that if we are to have an adjournment, I desire it may be at the remotest part of the county; 'tis nothing to us, who keep equipages, tho' broad wheels have made our roads good, and 'twill be treating these fellows with three or four days absence from their business, which will be another means of subduing them to reason.

Wronghead. You hear friend what the learned doctor has said, be sure you remember the tythes, and you are to attend next adjourn day at ———; 'tis but sixty-eight miles from where you live.

Whetstone on his Knees. Pray pardon all my faults, and God bless you, and to be sure Mr. Senseless, next to your worships, is the honestest man alive, and so is that tender-hearted creature Javelin; I am bound to pray for you all.

Wronghead. Well, well, you are dismissed for this time, go about your business. Gentlemen, we have a quarter of an hour good before dinner, therefore I will beg leave to make one motion before we rise; that is, that the clerk of the peace shall state this very remarkable affair of this day's proceedings to the laudable associators for the preservation of the game, all over England, at their next committee to be held at the St. Alban's tavern.

All. Yes, by all means; 'tis a matter of the greatest consequence.

Brainless. A few words, if you please: 'Tis a matter of such consequence, I am astonished in the highest degree, it should so long have escaped the observation of the refined people for several ages past: Nay, that the legislature, who are ever studying the good of the people in general, should not long ere now have discovered the usefulness of so wholesome and good a law, I mean the act for the preservation of the game, and the act to explain and amend it; but thank heaven 'tis now brought into a narrow compass. But one act to explain and amend, miraculous! To whom gentlemen are we indebted for all this? Why, I'll tell you, to the ingenious and learned Mr. C——, who plann'd the whole, has raised large annual subscriptions, and the best of all, totally subdued the insolence of farmers, keeps up the reputation of the subscribers, by weekly committees, at a trifling expence; and 'tis my earnest wish, and I'll venture to say, so it is of all the gentlemen of this country, that as it is now, it shall and may continue, world without end.

Wronghead. Gentlemen, my brother Brainless hath spoken so fully upon this head, that I think to shorten this affair, 'twill be proper to give our directions to

Mr. Clerk of the peace, that the substance of our proceedings, and Mr. Brainless's speech, be transmitted, as I have before observed.

All. 'Tis not to be mended! We are all for it, and pray Mr. Clerk of the peace don't fail of sending up to London by this night's post.

Clerk of the Peace. No, gentlemen, not for the world.

Wronghead. Cryer, adjourn the court to ———.

Cryer. All manner of persons who have any thing more to do at this general quarter sessions of the peace, holden here this day, for the county of ———, may depart the court this time, and give their attendance this day sev'night at ———, in this county, by eight in the forenoon.

GOD save the KING,
And my Lords the King's Justices.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 232.

C BEFORE governor Shute left his government, an affair had happened which afterwards raised great disturbances, and occasioned violent animosities, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay of New-England. As the governors from time to time appointed for our plantations and colonies in America are always the favourites of our ministers here, and are too often sent thither chiefly for building up a new, or repairing an old but shattered fortune, they had both found, that for answering this end, it was of great service, to get a salary settled by the colony upon every governor in the honey moon of his government, to continue during the whole time of his remaining governor of that colony; and as no such thing had ever yet been done by the Massachusetts colony, a royal instruction was sent to governor Shute to demand a salary's being settled upon him in this manner, which he accordingly did, but the house of representatives absolutely refused. Governor Shute did not much insist upon this instruction's being complied with, and lieutenant governor Dummer had too great a regard for the peace of the colony to insist upon it; but when William Burdett, Esq; came governor of that colony, which was not until July 19, 1728, tho' he seems to have been appointed some time before, he was instructed not to accept of any salary, unless it was settled in the manner beforementioned, which brought the dispute to such a crisis, that the assembly found it necessary to send Jonathan Belcher, Esq; to England to join with their agent Francis Wilkes, Esq; in soliciting the withdrawing of this instruction.

struction, which at first he zealously did, but with so little success, that he was threatened with having the affair laid before parliament, and the instruction enforced by an act of parliament, which might perhaps have been attempted, if there had not then been a very strong opposition to our ministers in parliament; for tho' governor Burnet died Sept. 7, 1729, our ministers thought fit not to drop their instruction, and imagining Mr. Belcher to be a man of so great influence in the colony as to get the instruction complied with, they appointed him governor; in which new character he returned, and arrived at Boston, Aug. 8, 1730.

As he was a native of, and had a good estate in New-England, he was at first received with great joy, but when it appeared that he had accepted of the government, with the very same instruction against which he had been sent home at the publick expence to solicit a compliance with, it was opposed with greater animosity under his government than it had ever been before; so that at last he was obliged, with leave, no doubt, from home, to drop the instruction, and accept of a salary of 1000l. a year, to be continued from year to year, as future assemblies should think fit; and as he appeared afterwards to have the true interest of the colony at heart, it continued quiet and in peace during the rest of his government.

But as there will always be complaints against every governor, upon some grounds his complaints against him, he was removed in 1741, and William Shirley, Esq; appointed governor of Massachusetts-Bay colony, a distinct governor having the year preceding been appointed for the province of New-Hampshire. In the beginning of 1744, began a new war between the French and us, of which the first notice they had in New-England, was by a party of French troops from Cape-Breton having seized and demolished our nominal fort at Canso, in Nova Scotia, and made prisoners the whole garrison, which consisted of four paper companies of general Phillips's regiment, who were not in the whole above 80 effective men. The proper orders, however, arrived soon after from England, and war was declared at Boston, June 2, against France, whereupon they began immediately to fit out privateers; and as they foresaw that Annapolis would be attacked, four companies of men were sent to that place, the first of which arrived there the beginning of July, when they found the fort surrounded by about 300 Indians under the direction

of a French priest, who upon their arrival abandoned their enterprize, and retired to Minas.

January 25, 1744-5, the romantick, tho' successful expedition against Cape-Breton, was resolved on by the Massachusetts assembly. Feb. 2, they began to beat up for volunteers; and by the end of March a body of above 3000 men, provided with every thing which in that country could be provided, sailed from Boston for Canso, where they were obliged to wait three weeks, as the harbours and shores of Cape-Breton could not be safely approached on account of the shoals of ice. April 29, the whole fleet sailed from Canso, and arrived next day in Red-cap Bay, a little south of Louisbourg, where they landed their men, artillery, &c. after some opposition from a small detachment of the garrison, who were soon obliged to retire, leaving eight of their number killed, and ten made prisoners. May 2, they detached 400 men round the harbour, and under cover of the hills, to the north-east of the harbour, upon whose approach the detachment of the garrison that were to guard and serve the battery on that side, having no fort to defend them (a most fatal neglect which the French are seldom guilty of) retired over the harbour into the town, with such precipitation, that they had time only to spike up their cannon and mortars, which by being drilled were soon made serviceable, and by means of the shells and shot seized at the battery, were of great service to the besieging army, who were very ill provided either with battering cannon, or mortars.

From this time the siege was carried on, tho' not in any regular manner, and some sort of breach made near the west gate; and tho' the breach was deemed scarcely practicable, yet as two more men of war were arrived, it was resolved to storm the town by sea on June 8, whilst the land forces should make a feint assault ashore; but the garrison having heard that a general assault was resolved on, had neither ammunition or courage enough to stand it, and therefore they surrendered on the 17th upon honourable terms.

The taking of this place was of more advantage to us than could have been at first dreamt of; for in a few days after it was taken two French East India ships, and soon after a French South-Sea ship, put in there, supposing it to be still in French hands, and were of course made prize of, the value of which three ships was thought to be more than the taking of the place had cost us; and the place itself

itself was thought to be of such consequence to the French, that they were next year at the risk and expence to fit out and send a great fleet, with a number of troops on board, either to retake this place, or to take Annapolis, that they might by one means or other have a communication with Canada, which was now become very difficult, if not impracticable, if we had resolved to take such methods as were now in our power for preventing it.

This fleet, which consisted of eleven line of battle ships, some frigates, and two fire-ships, with transports, and 3150 land forces on board, was commanded by the duke D'Anville, and sailed from Rochelle, June 22, N. S. but met with such contrary winds and storms, that they did not arrive at Chebucto, in Nova-Scotia, till September 10, which tedious passage occasioned such a sickness among the men as became contagious, of which D'Anville himself, and above one half of the men, died in the passage, or soon after their being landed for refreshment at Chebucto; so that October 17, it was resolved to return to France without attempting any of the great projects they were sent out to execute; and a body of 1600 regular marine troops and Canada militia, with a great number of French Indians who had rendezvoused this summer at Minas, in Nova-Scotia, to assist in the execution of these projects, were most of them obliged to return home, without doing any thing more than alarming Louisbourg, Annapolis, and even Boston itself. But what was most surprising, tho' early in the summer we had publick notice of the French preparations*, yet this large fleet failed to, continued at, and returned from Chebucto, without meeting with any superior squadron of ours to attack or intercept them, a circumstance which is not to be accounted for in this age, whatever it may be in the next.

As soon as they had advice in New-England of the retreat of the French, at the desire of our governor of Annapolis, it was resolved, that 1000 of the New-England militia should be sent to take up their winter quarters at Minas, in Nova-Scotia, in order to keep the French inhabitants thereabout to their duty, and to prevent their furnishing the French troops or ships with provisions, as they had hitherto done, contrary to the allegiance G which they had sworn to the crown of England. Of this 1000 men Massachusetts colony were to furnish 500, Rhode Island 300, and New-Hampshire 200; but the Massachusetts quota only were

sent; so that instead of 1000, which was thought necessary for this purpose, there were not 500 effective men actually sent; and as a part of the French troops had remained in Nova-Scotia during the winter, in hopes of having another French squadron sent to their assistance in the spring, they were encouraged by the smallness of the number of our troops to attempt to dislodge them. Accordingly, Jan. 8, 1746 7, they set out from Chiconiclo, or Chignecto, where they had taken up their quarters, and being joined in their march by so many of the French inhabitants, that they amounted to above 600 men, besides Indians, before they reached Minas, they attacked our dispersed troops, who had not the least notice of their march, in several places at once, on the 31st of January, about three in the morning. As they had from the inhabitants exact notice of the several stations where our men were quartered, they killed, or made many of them prisoners, before any number of them could assemble at the head quarters: However, at last a considerable body got together there, and might perhaps have been able to defend their post, tho' their commander, col. Noble, and many of the officers, had been before killed, but upon examination it was found, they had not above eight charges of ammunition a man, and as they could expect no recruit or relief, they were forced to capitulate, and obtained very honourable terms.

From this time the French troops remained about Minas, in expectation of a new French squadron, and in hopes of being thereby enabled to reduce Annapolis early in the summer; but in this they were disappointed, for the squadron provided for this purpose was on the third of May intercepted by our admirals Anson and Warren, soon after their sailing from Rochelle, and every one of them but one frigate, together with six East-India ships, and most of the transports they had under their convoy, taken and brought to England †.

Whilst the French were thus forming visionary schemes for the conquest of Cape Breton and Nova-Scotia, our northern colonies were forming a very practicable scheme for the conquest of Canada, and securing their future quiet, by driving the French entirely out of that country, which they were to be assisted by a squadron, and a body of land forces, from hence. This enterprize had, it seems at first been resolved on at home; for April, 1746, orders were sent to our several colonies north of Carolina, to raise

* See London Mag. 1746, p. 265, 319, 372.
p. 203.

† See London Mag. 1746

each so many companies of 100 men, as they could well spare, to be armed, clothed, and paid by the government here. Accordingly Virginia raised two, Maryland three, Pennsylvania four, the Jerseys five, and New-York 15; in all 29 companies, which were to rendezvous at Saratago, 20 miles above Albany, under the command of brigadier Gooch, lieutenant governor of Virginia, and to be employed in reducing Crown Point and Montreal. Besides these, Massachusetts colony raised 20 companies, Connecticut 10, Rhode Island three, and New-Hampshire two; in all 35, which, with the squadron and land forces from England, were to be employed in reducing Quebec. Soon after these orders were sent to America, a great number of transport ships were taken up, and several marching regiments were sent to Portsmouth to embark, as every one thought, for America, under the command of general St. Clair, and to be conveyed by a formidable squadron commanded by admiral Lestock: Nay, the troops were this summer once or twice embarked, and relanded; and at last, instead of being sent to America, they were sent upon a fruitless expedition to Port l'Orient in France*.

The execution of this useful and necessary design being thus laid aside for the year 1746, it was generally believed, that it was peremptorily resolved on for the year 1747, because all the companies raised in America were kept on foot, and because it was much more easy for us now than it ever was before; as our fleet from hence for the river St. Laurence might have landed and refreshed their men at Louisbourg, without going out of their way, and might have there met with the troops and provision ships from New-England; and as Canada, ever since our being in possession of Cape-Breton, had received few or no supplies of arms, ammunition, or stores of any kind from France, and consequently could be very ill provided. But the whole winter, and next summer, passed over without any step towards the execution of this design, and at last, to the surprise of every man, orders arrived in October, for disbanding all the American companies, tho' no cessation of arms was then expected, nor was it the interest of Britain to agree to any, as a vigorous and concerted exertion of our naval power, with the assistance of a good body of regular troops from hence, might next summer have put us in possession of most of the French settlements in America. This was what our sanguine but ill-

informed countrymen, both in Europe and America, expected; but a preliminary treaty of peace in April, 1748, put an end to all these towering hopes, restored Cape-Breton to France, secured her in the possession of Canada, and encouraged her to pursue these treacherous and ambitious practices which have now again involved us in war†.

As by this preliminary, and the definitive treaty which followed, our colonies of New-England were thus to be bereft of the conquest of Cape-Breton, which they had made chiefly at their own expence, it was thought but just to refund this expence, and therefore, as soon as peace was resolved on, care was taken that the parliament in 1748, should grant the following sums for this purpose‡.

	l.	s.	d.
To Massachusetts colony	183649	2	7½
To New-Hampshire	16355	13	4
To Connecticut	—	28863	19 1
To Rhode Island	—	6332	12 10
To James Gibson, Esq;	547	15	0
Sum total	—	235749	2 10½

This grant, in some degree, quieted the complaints of our New-England colonies at that time, and here we shall leave their history, until the event of the present war shall furnish us with an opportunity to continue it, we hope, with pleasure; observing only, that in the war we have now given an account of, the Eastern Indians gave the people of New-England very little trouble, being mostly employed by the French in Nova-Scotia; however, in 1749, they sued for peace, and obtained it upon the usual terms, of declaring themselves subjects to the crown of England, &c.

To Miss C—PB—LL. (See p. 244.)

THE motive to this address is friendship, and I would ask yours in return, if it could be granted consistently with your character; but I am not ignorant that a commerce betwixt two persons of different sexes, upon whatever footing established, excepting one, often terminates in very disagreeable consequences.

Without hope therefore, or possibility of a reply, I write; my view, to instruct or amuse; happy, if I can fill up a vacant hour, engage your attention, and keep you from sinking into indolence.

You have had a number of admirers, yet perhaps not one lover; many qualities are requisite to form this character, but principally disinterestedness; he must love you better than himself, and your mind

See London Mag. 1746, p. 262, 315, 368, 422, 477, 509, 580.
1748, p. 226.

† See ditto, p. 409, 442.

† See

mind more than your person, or his passion is founded in self-love, and can never make you happy. Those who have not stood this test, ought for ever to be disregarded; for no alteration in your outward charms can be an excuse for their indifference. Time indeed, by adding to your form, has taken away all its elegance; yet it has given you more than an equivalent, in an air so soft and pensive, as is a sure indication of a mind naturally good, and very capable of improvement. To cultivate this, must be your greatest care; for it will ever be the principal object of admiration in a lover of any delicacy, and such only is worthy of you.

Liverpoole, June 25.

FIDO.

As many of our Readers may not have an Opportunity to see the second Volume of Essays and Observations Physical and Literary, read before a Society in Edinburgh, and published by them at Edinburgh, 1746, we shall give them from thence the following Extract.

Observations on LIGHT and COLOURS. By THOMAS MELVILL, M. A. *

S E C T. I.

On the mutual Penetration of Light.

ONE of the first and greatest difficulties that occurs in reflecting on this subject, is, to conceive how it is possible that light can move thro' light in all imaginable directions, without occasioning the least perceivable confusion or deviation from its rectilinear course. Many have been induced, from this consideration, to believe it incorporeal; and all who have thoroughly weighed the difficulty, have seen the necessity of ascribing a subtilty to it incomparably greater than we are led, by any phenomena, to ascribe to any other species of bodies in nature. There is no physical point in the visible horizon which does not send rays to every other point; no star in the heaven which does not send rays to every other star: The whole horizon is filled with a sphere of rays from every point in it; and the whole visible universe, with a sphere of rays from every star. In short, for any

thing we know, there are rays of light joining every two physical points in the universe, and that in contrary directions, except where opaque bodies intervene.

2. Those who suppose that light is nothing else than vibrations or pulses, propagated thro' a subtile elastick medium from the visible object to the eye, may perhaps remove the difficulty by ascribing a sufficient minuteness to the particles of that medium; since we see, by experience, that sound in the air, and waves in the water, are conveyed in different directions, without sensibly interfering: But, as that hypothesis seems insupportable on other accounts †, we must endeavour to accommodate our solution to the only other conception we can frame of it, namely, that of particles actually projected from the luminous body.

3. It is manifest, that, tho' the mere subtilty of the particles of light may tend to account for its easy passage, in all directions, thro' dense transparent bodies, it will not serve to explain its easy passage thro' other light equally subtile: But, for this purpose, it seems necessary to suppose light incomparably rare when at the densest; that is, that the semidiameters of two of the nearest particles in the same or in different rays, soon after their emission, are incomparably less than their distance.

4. Let us consider a little the course of a particle of light from any of the remoter fixed stars to the human eye; for instance, from the small one called the Rider in the tail of the Great Bear: The particles by which we see that star, have, in the first place, passed thro' the space surrounding it, in which there are probably several planets revolving, and which must be therefore so filled with a sphere of rays from each of them, that they may be visible to an eye any where situated in those spaces; after that, they have passed laterally thro' the whole torrent of light flowing from the star of the second magnitude, which we see beside it; and lastly, they have passed likeways across the whole ocean of the solar light, and all that light with which the space surrounding the sun is filled from all the comets, planets, and satellites; and beside

* Read January 3, and February 7, 1752. Had the ingenious author of this paper (who died December, 1753, at the age of twenty-seven) lived to put the finishing hand to it, would, probably, have added many things, and perhaps retrenched some others, by which it would have been rendered still more deserving of the approbation of the publick. Mr. Melvill used to observe, that as, of all Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries, those relating to light and colours were perhaps the most curious; it was somewhat remarkable, that few, if any, of his followers had gone one step beyond him on these subjects, or attempted to compleat what he had left unfinished. Our author, therefore, proposed to have applied himself particularly to the further illustration of the theory of light and colours. The following essay is a specimen of what might have been expected from him, and sufficiently shews the uncommon genius of its author.
Principia, Book II. prop. 41, and 42. See also Newton's Opticks, query 28.

† Newton

in every physical point of their numerous journey from the Rider to our eye, they have passed thro' rays of light flowing in all directions from every fixed star in the visible universe: And yet, during the whole, they have never jostled against one particle of light; otherways they could not have arrived in their true direction to our eye. This reflection cannot fail to suggest a general notion of the rarity and tenuity of light, far surpassing all the suppositions which are usually made about it.

5. The chance which any one body has to jostle with others of like magnitude, is lessened in proportion to the bulk of the bodies with respect to the space in which they move. It must be therefore supposed, as we mentioned above, that the distance of the nearest particles, flowing in the same and in different lines, must exceed their diameter, not indeed infinitely, but a number of times utterly incomparable with all our ordinary numbers, in order that a particle may escape in one physical point of its progress: But, that it may pass freely on thro' the whole distance of the remotest fixed stars, it is evident, that this proportion of excess must be multiplied by a number again incomparable. But this excess, so increased, must be raised to a power, whose exponent is a number equal to the number of all the fixed stars, planets, and comets. And, lastly, if there is an elastic medium diffused thro' the mundane space, as the propagation of heat*, and many other phenomena, seem to intimate; this last number must be at least doubled, if we would express the proportion in which the distance of the nearest rays exceed the diameters of their particles: And yet this distance of the nearest rays, flowing from the same centre, is so incomparably below our smallest measures, that there is no possibility of finding it.

6. Had Euler considered this extreme rarity, as well as tenuity of light, which must be acknowledged by all who suppose that its particles are actually produced from the lucid body, he would not be alledged, that this opinion is inconsistent with the freedom and perpetuity of celestial motions†.

7. Some have thought, that, if the particles of light repel one another, their mutual perturbation may be prevented:

the contrary is manifest upon the reflection; for tho', by that means,

June, 1756.

the particles might be prevented from striking, they must instantly turn one another from their rectilinear courses, as soon as they come, in different directions, within the reach of their mutual powers. Thus, we find by experience, it is impossible to make one stream of air penetrate another without confusion; for the two streams either unite into a common one with an intermediate direction, or produce irregular eddies.

8. Here, by the bye, we may see, that the ingenious system of Boscovich, the Roman professor, concerning the elements of matter‡, whatever may be said for it from other considerations, gives us no assistance in comprehending the mutual penetration of light; for indivisible points, endued with an insuperable repulsive power, reaching to a finite distance, are as subject to interfere, as solid particles of a finite magnitude.

S E C T. II.

On the Heating of Bodies by Light.

9. It appears, by Sir Isaac Newton's experiments on the reflexion of light, that bodies act upon it at some distance; and that the same power, variously exercised in various circumstances, is the cause, likewise, of refraction and reflexion. We know no instance of any kind of attraction or repulsion in nature which is not mutual; we observe likewise that bodies are heated by the influence of the sun's rays: It is therefore natural to look upon this as the effect of the reaction of light upon bodies, and that, at a distance from them; for, there is no reason to think, that light produces heat by actually striking the solid parts of bodies, after we are satisfied that bodies produce the reflection and refraction of light, without suffering it to come into contact with them.

10. From these principles it follows, that light, in passing out of one medium into another of different density, must always produce some degree of heat; because it is partly refracted and reflected at the common surface. Secondly, That, in passing forwards thro' the same homogeneous or perfectly transparent medium, it can produce no heat; because there is no reflexion or refraction, no influence of the body upon the light, but every ray pursues its own right-lined course, as if it moved in a perfect void§.

11. Hence it appears, that, in water, glass, and other transparent mediums,

N n

which

Newt. Opt. queries. ad fin.

† See his *Nova theoria lucis et colorum.*

‡ See his

Opt. de lumine et de viribus vivis.

§ Sir Isaac Newton, in the third Book of his

Optica, where he disputes concerning the tails of comets, lays it down as an obvious principle, *radia solis non agitant media quæ permanent, nisi in reflexione et refractione.*

which are warmed by the sun's rays, the heat must be propagated from their surfaces towards their central parts *.

12. Hence likewise we understand why opaque bodies are sooner heated by the sun-beams than transparent ones; since, there are innumerable reflexions and refractions within their substances, besides what happen in common with transparent bodies at their superficial parts. As each colorifick particle of an opaque body, by the reaction of the particles of light, must be somewhat moved when the light is reflected backward and forward between the same particles, it is manifest that they likewise must be driven backward and forward with a vibratory motion; and the time of a vibration will be equal to that which light takes in moving thro' a particle, or from one particle of a body to another adjoining. This distance in most solid opaque bodies cannot be supposed greater than $\frac{1}{12500}$ of an inch, which space a particle of light describes in $\frac{1}{1250000000000000}$ of a second. With so

rapid a motion therefore may the internal part of bodies be agitated by the influence of light, as to perform 125 000,000,000,000 vibrations or more in a second of time! The arrival of different particles of light at the surface of the same colorifick particle in the same or different rays, may disturb the regularity of their vibrations, but will evidently increase their frequency, or raise still minuter vibrations among the parts which compose these particles; by which means the intestine motion becomes more subtle and thoroughly diffused. If the quantity of light admitted into the body be increased, the vibrations of the particles must likewise increase in magnitude and velocity, till, at last, they may be so violent as to make all the component particles dash one another to pieces by their mutual collisions; in which case, the colour and texture of the body must be destroyed. Thus may we form, from known principles, some imperfect conception of the manner in which bodies are heated and burned by the action of light: More than an imperfect notion of these secret operations of nature is not to be expected; for they certainly depend, in great measure, upon laws and principles utterly unknown to us.

13. If one beam or ray of light, by passing straight onwards thro' the same pellucid substance, can communicate no heat to its internal parts; neither will the greatest quantity of rays, though crowded into the narrowest space, by crossing one another. From hence it follows, that the portion of air which lies in the focus of the most potent speculum is not at all affected by the passage of light thro' it, but continues of the same temperature with the ambient air; altho' any opaque body, or even any transparent body denser than air, when put in the same place, would be intensely heated in an instant.

14. This consequence, evidently flowing from the plainest and most certain principles, seems not to have been rightly understood by many philosophers †: For which reason, I thought it might be worth while to say something in explication of it. The easiest way to be satisfied of the matter experimentally, is, to hold a hair or down immediately above the focus of a lens or speculum, or, to blow a stream of smoke from a pipe horizontally over it; for, if the air in the focus were hotter than the surrounding fluid, it would continually ascend upon account of its rarefaction, and thereby sensibly agitate these slender bodies. Or a lens may be so placed as to form its focus within a body of water, or some other transparent substance, the heat of which can be examined from time to time with a thermometer: But care must be taken in this experiment to hold the lens as near as possible to the transparent body, lest the rays, by falling closer than ordinary on its surface, should warm it more than the common sun-beams.

15. It is well known, that the rays of light, by passing obliquely thro' our atmosphere, are inflected into a curve by the continued infraction arising from the continual increase of its density; therefore they must produce some degree of heat in every part of their progress thro' it [N^o 10.] But, as the whole successive refraction is just equal to the single refraction that would be made in passing at once from the celestial spaces into a medium as dense as the lowest part of our atmosphere ‡, and all the successive reflexions that can be made from every different stratum, are but equal to what

* I have found, by repeated trials, that the heat of water in deep lakes decreases regularly from the surface downwards.

† See Boerhaave, Element. Chem. Tom. 1. on ferroll. 5. after exper. 14. and coroll. 1. and 7. after exper. 17. See also Rutherford's system of natural philosophy, prop. 366. of the astronomical part; and, Nolet leçons de Physique Tom. IV. The silence of most physical writers, concerning this paradoxical truth, makes it probable, that they were unacquainted with it.

‡ Newton, Opt. Book II. part 2. prop. 10.

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would be made at once from the surface of a medium of the same density; it easily appears, by comparing the densities of air and water, and their respective signs of refraction, that all the refraction and reflexion, which the whole depth of our atmosphere produces, is much less than what happens at one surface of water; and consequently, the heat produced in our atmosphere, by the immediate action of light upon it, must likewise be much less than what is raised in water. The air seems to have the greatest part of its heat communicated to it from the opaque vapours which float in it, and the general surface of sea and land to which it is contiguous.

From the CONNOISSEUR, June 10.

It is a maxim of Rochefoucault's, that "many men would never have been in love, if they had never heard of love." The justice of this remark is equal to its shrewdness. The ridiculous prate of a family has frequently great influence on young minds, who learn to love, as they do every thing else, by imitation. Young creatures, almost mere children, have been consumed with this second-hand flame lighted up at another's passion; and in consequence of the loves of the footman and chambermaid, I have known little master fancy himself a dying swain at the age of thirteen, and little miss pining away with love in a bib and hanging-sleeves.

That vast heap of volumes, filled with love, and sufficient in number to make a library, are great inflamers, and seldom fail to produce that kind of passion described by Rochefoucault. The chief of these literary seducers are the old romances, and their degenerate spawn, the modern novels. The young student reads of the emotions of love, till he imagines that he feels them throbbing and fluttering in his little breast; as Valetudina study the history of a disease, till they fancy themselves affected with every symptom of it. For this reason, I am always sorry to see any of this trash in the hands of young people: I look upon Andra and Cleopatra, as well as Betty Jones, Polly Willis, &c. as no better than bawds; and consider Don Bellianis of Greece, and Sir Amadis de Gaul, with George Edwards, Loveill, &c. as arrant rascals. But tho' romances and novels are both equally stimulatives, yet their operations are very different. The romance-student becomes a fond Corydon, or a very Damon of Arcadia, who in good truth such a dying swain, he believes he shall hang himself on

the next willow, or drown himself in the next pond, if he should lose the object of his wishes: But the young novelist turns out more a man of the world, and after having gained the affections of his mistress, forms a hundred schemes to secure the possession of her, and to ham her relations.

There are, among the tribe of lovers, a sort of luke-warm gentlemen, who can hardly be said, in the language of love, to entertain a flame for their mistress. These are your men of superlative delicacy and refinement, who loath the gross ideas annexed to the amours of the vulgar, and aim at something more spiritualized and sublime. These philosophers in love doat on the mind alone of their mistress, and would fain see her naked soul, divested of its material incumbrances. Gentlemen of this complexion might perhaps not improperly be ranged in the romantick class, but they have assumed to themselves the name of Platonick Lovers.

Platonism, however, is in these days very scarce; and there is another class, infinitely more numerous, composed of a sort of lovers, whom we may justly distinguish by the title of Epicureans. The principles of this sect are diametrically opposite to those of the Platonicks. They think no more of the soul of their mistress, than a Mussulman, but are in raptures with her person. A lover of this sort is in perpetual extasies: His passion is so violent that he even scorches you with his flame; and he runs over the perfections of his mistress in the same stile that a jockey praises his horse. "Such limbs! such eyes! such a neck and breast! such—oh, she's a rare piece." Their ideas go no farther than mere external accomplishments; and as their wounds may be said to be only skin deep, we cannot allow their breasts to be smitten with love, tho' perhaps they may rankle with a much grosser passion. Yet it must be owned, that nothing is more common, than for gentlemen of this cast to be involved in what is called a love-match: But then it is owing to the same cause with the marriage of Sir John Brute, who says, "I married my wife, because I wanted to lie with her, and she would not let me."

Other gentlemen of a gay disposition, and warm constitution, who go in the catalogue for lovers, are adepts of almost every woman they see. The flame of love is as easily kindled in them, as the sparks are struck out of a flint, and it also expires as soon. A lover of this sort dances one day with a lady at a ball, and

and loses his heart to her in a minuet ; the next another carries it off in the Mall ; and the next day perhaps he goes out of town, and lodges it in the possession of all the country beauties successively, till at last he brings it back to town with him, and presents it to the first woman he meets. This class is very numerous, but ought by no means to hold a place among the tribe of true lovers, since a gentleman who is thus in love with every body, may fairly be said not to be in love at all.

Love is universally allowed to be whimsical ; and if whim is the essence of love, none can be accounted truer lovers, than those who admire their mistresses for some particular charm, which enchains them, tho' it would singly never captivate any body else. Some gentlemen have been won to conjugal embraces by a pair of fine arms ; others have been held fast by an even white set of teeth ; and I know a very good scholar, who was ensnared by a set of golden tresses, because it was the taste of the ancients, and the true classical hair. Those ladies, whose lovers are such piece-meal admirers, are in perpetual danger of losing them. A rash, or a pimple, may abate their affection : All those, the object of whose adoration is merely a pretty face or a fine person, are in the power of the like accidents ; and the small-pox has occasioned many a poor lady the loss of her beauty and her lover at the same time.

But after all these spurious enamoratos, there are some few, whose passion is sincere and well-founded. True, genuine love, is always built upon esteem : Not that I would mean, that a man can reason and argue himself into love ; but that a constant intercourse with an amiable woman will lead him into a contemplation of her excellent qualities, which will insensibly win his heart before he is himself aware of it, and beget all those hopes, fears, and other extravagances, which are the natural attendants on a true passion. Love has been described ten thousand times : But that I may be sure that the little picture I would draw of it is taken from nature, I will conclude this paper with the story of honest Will. Easy and his amiable wife. Will. Easy and Miss ——— became very early acquainted, and from being familiarly intimate with the whole family, Will. might be almost said to live there. He dined and supped with them perpetually in town, and spent great part of the summer with them at their seat in the country. Will. and the lady were both universally allowed to have sense, and their frequent conversations together gave them

undoubted proofs of the goodness of each other's disposition. They delighted in the company, and admired the perfections of each other, and gave a thousand little indications of a growing passion, not unobserved by others, even while it was yet unknown and unsuspected even by themselves. However, after some time Will. by mutual agreement, demanded the lady of her father in marriage. But, alas ! " the course of true love never yet run smooth : " The ill-judged ambition of a parent induced the father, out of mere love to his daughter, to refuse her hand to the only man in the world with whom she could live happily, because he imagined, that he might in the Smithfield phrase, do better for her. But love, grounded on just principles, is not easily shaken ; and as it appeared, that their mutual passion had taken too deep root ever to be extirpated, the father at last reluctantly half consented to their union. They enjoy a genteel competency, and Will. by his integrity and abilities is an honour to a learned profession, and a blessing to his wife ; whose greatest praise is, that her virtues deserve such an husband. She is pleased with having " left drops to duchesses." He considers her happiness as his main interest, and their example every day gives fresh conviction to the father, that where two persons of strong sense, and good hearts, conceive a reciprocal affection for each other, their passion is genuine and lasting, and their union is perhaps the truest state of happiness under the sun.

Account of the Rise and Progress of the Silk MANUFACTURE. From KEYSER'S Travels.

" THE ancient Romans for a long time never dreamed that silk could be produced in their country ; and the first silk ever seen in Greece was after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great. From thence it was imported into Italy but was sold at the rate of an equal weight of gold *. The Persians being the only people of whom it was to be had, would not permit a single egg-worm to be carried out of their country. Hence the ancient Greeks and Romans were so little acquainted with the nature of silk, that they imagined it grew like a vegetable. Holofericum, or a stuff made of silk only, was worn by none but the greatest quality, and even princes, were contented with subsericum, or a stuff made of half silk ; so that Heliogabalus is remarked for being the first who wore holofericum †. In the reign of the

* *Vid. Vopiscus in Aureliano.*

† *Tacitus Annal. II. Flav. Vopiscus in vita Taciti Imperatoris.*

‡ *Aelius Lampridius in vita Heliogabali.*

1756. GEOMETRICAL QUESTION and SOLUTION. 285

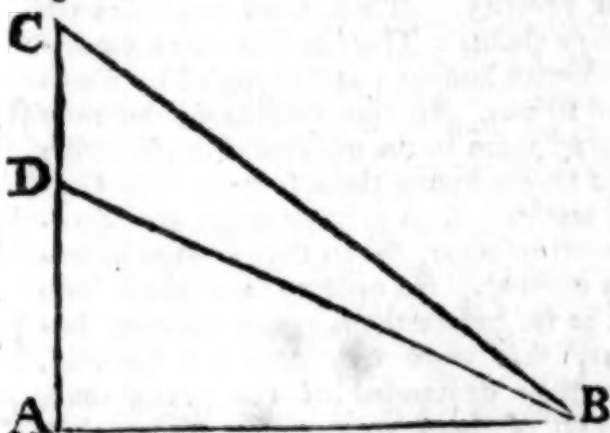
peror Justinian, a trial was made for bringing silk-worms alive to Constantinople, but without success; however, two monks who had been employed in the affair, repeated the trial with silk-worms eggs. • The experiment succeeded so well, that to this Constantinopolitan colony all the silk worms and silk manufactures in Europe owe their existence and origin. Till the middle of the twelfth century, all the silken stuffs at Rome and other parts of Europe, were of Grecian manufacture. But Roger I. king of Sicily,

about the year 1138, invading Greece with a fleet of vessels with two and three benches of oars, called galeæ or sagittæ, (from whence are derived the words galley and saique) and sacking and plundering Corinth, Thebes, and Athens, brought away to Palermo, among other prisoners, a great number of silk-weavers, to instruct his subjects in that art. From them, as Otto Frisingensis de gestis Friderici, lib. i. cap. 23. informs us, the Italians soon learned the method of manufacturing silk."

A GEOMETRICAL QUESTION. Required the Area of the given Right-angled Triangle?

GIVEN AB = 50 chains, and DC = 15 G chains, the $\angle CBD = 13^\circ 24''$.

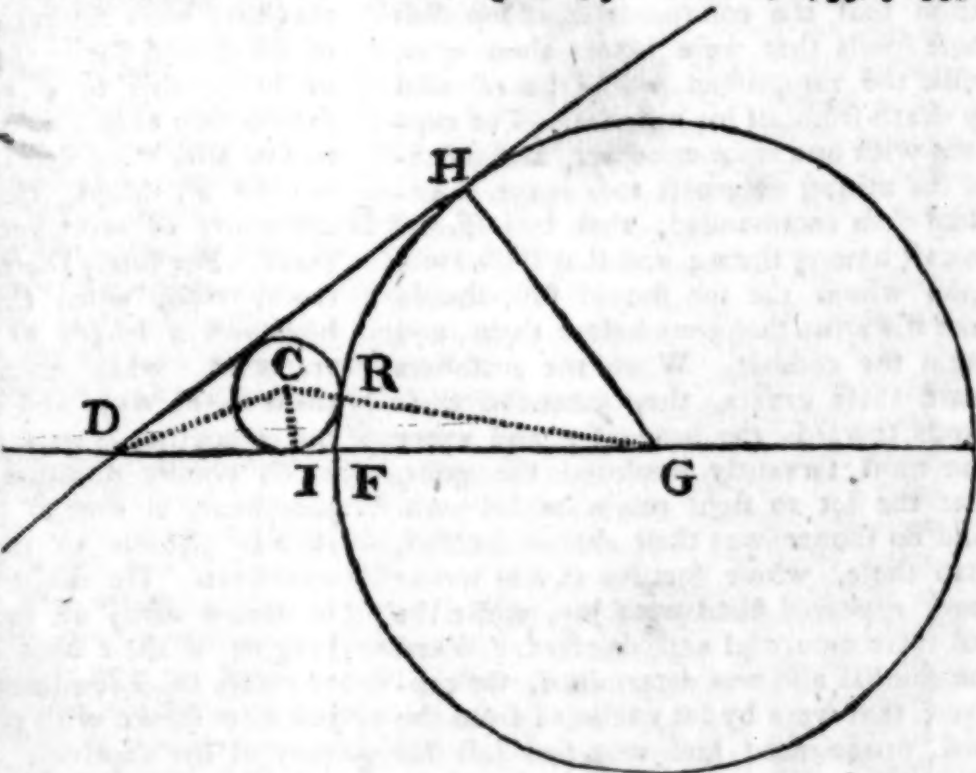
GEO. DIXON.



SOLUTION to QUESTION II. in the London Magazine, for October, 1755, p. 529.

BY correcting the question, we'll suppose the diameter of the circle 600, and the line extended beyond the circumference 200.

By trigonometry the $\angle HDG = 36^\circ 52''$, and the $\angle CDI = 18^\circ 26'' = s$, and the $\angle DCI = 71^\circ 34'' = C$, $a = 500 = DG$ and $r = 300 = RG = HG = FG$, put $x = CR = CI$ radius of the inscribed circle, and $z = IG$: Then $r + x = CG$, by trigonometry $s : x ::$



$\frac{Cx}{s} = ID x = \frac{sa - sx}{C}$ by the 24th of Euclid \square of $CG = \square IG + \square CI = r^2$
 $+ 2rx + x^2 = x^2 + x^2$
 $r = \frac{x^2 - r^2}{2r} = \frac{3a - 3x}{C}$ } subtract $m = \frac{rs}{C}$
 $Cx^2 + 2rsx = 2rsx + Cr^2$ } and $n = r^2 + \frac{2rsd}{C}$
 $x^2 + 2mx = n$,
 By \odot and uv we get this equation $x = \sqrt{m^2 + n} - m = 347.213$. Then $x = \frac{x^2 - r^2}{2r} = 50.91 + 2 = 101.82$ diameter of the inscribed circle.

GEORGE DIXON.

Given $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\sqrt{xx} + \sqrt{xxx}}{\sqrt{4x}} = 3x + 3 \\ \frac{\sqrt{81xxx} - 8xx}{3x} = \sqrt{x} \end{array} \right\}$ required the value of x and y .

A Device whereby ANNIBAL endeavoured to animate his Troops before his Engagement with PUBLIUS. From HAMPTON'S Translation of Polybius.

"HAVING assembled together all the forces, he brought before them the young prisoners, whom he had taken among those Barbarians that had disturbed his march across the Alps. With a view to the design which he now put in practice, he had before given orders, that these wretches should be treated with the last severity. They were loaded with heavy chains: Their bodies were emaciated with hunger; and mangled by blows and stripes. In this condition, he now placed them in the midst of the assembly; and threw before them some suits of Gallic armour, such as their kings are accustomed to wear, when they engage in single combat. He ordered some horses also to be set before them; and military habits, that were very rich and splendid. He then demanded of the young men, which of them were willing to try their fate in arms against each other; on condition that the conqueror should possess those spoils that were before their eyes, while the vanquished would be released by death from all his miseries. The captives with one voice cried out, and testified the utmost eagerness to engage. Annibal then commanded, that lots should be cast among them; and that those two, upon whom the lot should fall, should take the arms that were before them, and begin the combat. When the prisoners heard these orders, they extended their hands towards the heavens; and every one most fervently implored the gods, that the lot to fight might be his own. And no sooner was their chance decided, than those, whose fortune it was to engage, appeared filled with joy, while the rest were mournful and dejected. When the combat also was determined, the captives, that were by lot excluded from the trial, pronounced him who had lost his life in the engagement, to be in their sight not less happy than the conqueror: Since by dying he was released from all that wretchedness which they were still condemned to suffer. The same reflections arose also in the minds of the Carthaginian soldiers; who, from comparing the condition of the dead with the ill fate of those that were led back again to chains and torture, declared the former to be happy, and gave their pity to the sufferings of the latter.

When Annibal perceived, that this contrivance had produced in the minds of all the army the effect that was intended from

it, he came forwards in the assembly, and told the soldiers: "That he had offered that spectacle to their view, that, when they had discerned their own condition in the fate of those unhappy captives, they might more clearly judge what resolutions were most proper to be taken, and in what manner they might best form their conduct in the present circumstances. That in the combat which they had seen, and the prize proposed to the conqueror, was displayed a perfect image of that state into which they were themselves now brought by fortune. That such was their situation, that they must either conquer or be slain in battle, or else fall alive into the power of their enemies. That by conquest they would obtain a prize, not of horses and military habits, but the whole wealth and riches of the Roman empire; and would thus become the happiest of mankind. That if they were to fall in battle, they could then only die; without being first exposed to any kind of misery; and contending, to their latest breath, for the most glorious of all victories. But, on the other hand, in case that they were conquered, and the love of life should flatter them with any hopes of being able to escape by flight; or should they even consent upon any terms to live after their defeat; it was manifest beyond all doubt, that nothing but the extremity of wretchedness could await them. For surely there were none among them, who, when they had considered how vast a length of country they had traversed, what enemies had opposed them in the way, and what large and rapid rivers they were forced to pass, could be so wholly destitute of all sense and judgment, as ever to be persuaded, that it was possible to regain their several countries. He conjured them therefore to throw away all such hopes; and in judging of their own state and fortune, to retain those sentiments which they had just now shewn with regard to the condition of the captives. That, as in that case they declared both the man that conquered, and him who fell in the combat, to be happy, and pitied those that were reserved alive; so their business now was to conquer if it were possible, and if not, to die; and on no account to entertain even the smallest expectation or thought of life, in case that they were conquered. That if they would heartily embrace these sentiments, and carry this resolution with them into action, there was indeed no room to doubt, but that they would both live and conquer. That no troops were ever known to be defeated, who had once been fixed in this determination, either by

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by necessity or choice. But that on the other hand, an army, which, like the Romans, saw their country open to them on every side, and ready to receive all those that could escape by flight, must necessarily fall beneath the efforts of men, whose only hopes were placed in victory." This harangue, together with the spectacle that had passed before their eyes, fully inflamed the courage of the soldiers, and raised them into such a temper as Annibal had designed.

From the INSPECTOR, June 5.

THE backwardness and reserve which sometimes happily deters people, unawed by other considerations, from doing things which they are conscious are in themselves wrong, and for which they know the world must censure them, is a virtue, and a very amiable one, tho' in bad company: This is truly modesty, and it always deserves the applause of others, and the utmost encouragement in the breast of the possessor. But, on the other hand, that sensation of the same turn which awes and prevents a man from doing publicly an action which he knows to be right, and by which himself or others would be profited, is not the virtue which acts in the other cause, but is a mischievous counterfeit of it, which we ought to distinguish from it by the name of diffidence, and which it is every man's interest to get the better of, and every body's advantage, who has any concern with a man, that he should banish for ever from his remembrance.

As we are apt to confound the sense of the words modesty and diffidence, we add to the perplexity by using in the same manner two others, which are indeed their proper opposites, and which, under different regulations, would serve very happily to distinguish them, and to keep them separate for ever: We generally use the words assurance and impudence as synonymous terms, and employ them differently to express the same ideas: but this is great injustice; as the one is naturally and eternally odious and distasteful quality; the other, if not an amiable, at least is a good and useful one. As I would distinguish modesty, as that quality which represses us from being eminent in ill; from diffidence, which keeps us from being considerable in any good: I would separate the ideas conveyed by the words assurance and impudence; by understanding the former to denote that freedom of deportment, and that ease of consequence, which arises in a

man's breast from the consciousness of what are his real merits and qualifications; and the latter, that boldness and importance which a man assumes from a pretension to qualities of which he is not possessed.

Assurance, in this sense of the word, is the opposite of diffidence; an active, valuable quality, and the contradictory one to a blameable habit: And, on the other side, impudence, a detestable habit, the contradictory one to a very amiable and useful virtue. As contrarieties cannot exist at the same time in the same subject, it is easy to see, that impudence and modesty will never be found in the same person, nor assurance connected with diffidence: But, on the other hand, as there is nothing of this natural opposition between the other qualities and habits, unless from our confounding the terms, we are not apt to wonder that we sometimes see the boldest pretensions, when not supported by merit, sink, in an instant, into the most sheepish bashfulness; nor are we to suppose the character to be formed of contraries, when we see the man who is most assured and firm on subjects he is acquainted with, and in occurrences he perfectly understands, become reserved and humble in such as he is conscious he is not prepared for, nor a master of their whole scope.

In these distinct senses of the words, impudence and assurance, we shall find some of the most useful and most amiable characters in the world, and some of the most distasteful and contemptible, confounded by the unthinking, under the same general term of censure; and when we can divest ourselves of those two troublesome and mischievous qualities, partiality and envy, some slight tincture of which is inseparable from self-love, and consequently is inherent in us all, we shall find infinite pleasure in separating the good from the bad, and real advantage in the conversation of the friends whom we have so selected.

A consciousness of whatever degree of merit a man possesses in whatever way, is inseparable from the possessing it: Some men may have more artifice and address to hide it; or they may have a greater love for dissimulation; or they may, finally, think it more worth their while to conceal it; but to destroy the consciousness of it, while the thing itself exists, is as impossible as to separate the shadow from a body in the sun-shine: The man who has a sense of his own superiority in any thing that is in itself valuable, cannot but be pleased with that sense; this pleasure

pleasure will diffuse itself thro' all his discourse, and will be seen in any of his actions that are connected with the subject of this honest pride; and as he will be convinced, that he is above the reproof or contradiction of those who are less acquainted with it, he will talk and act with an openness and freedom, at which he who is in terror about the truth of every thing he advances, and in continual hazard of being convinced of error in his assertions, will find it as imprudent as impossible for him to arrive.

Such a deportment, so founded, is what we ought properly to understand by the term assurance; and such an assurance is at least an allowable, if not a desirable quality: He who presumes so far upon the ignorance of those with whom he converses, as to assume this behaviour where he has not that inward consciousness to support it, places impudence in the seat of assurance. Few people are able to judge, in many cases, whether this easy boldness has a just or false foundation; and as superiority, in any respect, is a thing one man is very ill satisfied with allowing to another, it is not a wonder, that the two qualities, tho' such perfect and direct opposites in themselves, are unavoidably confounded by the generality of the world, and purposely, tho' very dissimulously, by too many of those who are able to judge of them. We find Cicero and Demosthenes very frequently declaring, in very express terms, a consciousness of their own abilities, which the ingenuous candor of the times they lived in, never accused of impudence; and Ovid and Horace talk in the easiest manner in the world, of their having procured themselves immortality by their poems. I reverence the age in which a well-grounded assurance was thus in fact, tho' perhaps not exactly in name, distinguished from impudence; and am apt to believe, that a great deal of the spirit of these inimitable writers would have been lost, if they had not been conscious of living among a people of judgment, who allowed them a reputation which it was their duty to support.

I am well assured, that impudence would never have produced one good line or one just sentiment from any of these authors, in consequence of a false applause given by an injudicious rabble; but it is most certain, that the spirit such a deserved fame kept up in these authors, has given birth to many of the passages which have been admired in them for so many ages, and will be so as long as good sense and judgment live in the world.

Of the annexed PLATE.

UPON the destruction of the regent or sovereign of England, in the war with France, which being grappled with a caricke of Brest, were both burned, and the crews drowned or burnt, to the number of 700 men, with their commanders Sir Thomas Knevet, and Sir Joseph Carew, of the English, and of the French 900, with their commander Sir Price Morgan: Stow says, "King Henrie hearing of the losse of the regent, caused a great shippe to be made, such a one, as the like hadde never beene seene in England, and named it, *Henry grace de Dieu*:" Of which this is an exact draught. This was in the fourth year of that reign. It was burnt thro' negligence in the reign of queen Mary, Aug. 27, ann. 1533.

Romish Superstition and Credulity displayed.

An Account of the Reliques which are manifestly to be seen in the Cathedral Church of the City of Oviedo, and also the Indulgencies received by those who assist and visit this Sanctuary. Translated from the Spanish.

BY virtue of this bull be it known, to all and every faithful christian that see these present letters, That God Almighty, by his great power, ordered a certain chest of incorruptible wood, made by the disciples of the holy apostles, full of their reliques, to be removed from the city of Jerusalem (in the time it was judged by king Cosdroos of Persia) to Africa, from Africa to Carthagenia in Spain, from Carthagenia to Seville, from Seville to Toledo, from Toledo to Asturias, to a place called the Holy Mount, where it lay buried from the time of the apostles to the year 1075, from thence it was brought to the church of St. Salvadore, cathedral of the city of Oviedo, where, by the request of king Alphonso the Great, it was opened, with the assistance of the prelates of Spain (who by reason of the general destruction of their country had taken refuge in the said city) wherein was found several little coffers of gold, silver, ivory, and coral, which were opened with due veneration, billets being tied to each relique, plainly shewing what they were. They found a great part of the sheet that our Saviour was wrapped in, in the sepulchre; the napkin that covered his face, all stained with blood, which, with all the reverence possible, is shewn three times a year; great part of the holy cross, eight thorns of his crown, some of his coat, and his sepulchre; some of the cloaths he was wrapped in.



IN GREAT BRITAIN



A View of the GREAT HARRY *in the*



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wrapped in, when in the manger ; some of the bread of the last supper, and of the manna that was rained on the Israelites ; an image of Christ crucified, in ivory, made by Nicodemus ; a large piece of St. Bartholomew the apostle's skin ; the scapula that the Virgin Mary gave to St. Ildephonso, archbishop of Toledo ; some of the Virgin's milk, and of her hair and garments ; one of the pieces of silver for which Christ was betrayed ; the blood and water that came out of the right side of an image that the Christians had made, which the Jews, to shew their hatred, had pierced with a lance ; some of the earth which our Saviour stood upon when he ascended into heaven, and when he raised Lazarus ; some of Lazarus's sepulchre ; some of the garment of Elias the prophet ; of the forehead and hair of St. John Baptist ; of the hair of Mary Magdalen, wherewith she wiped Christ's feet ; of the bones of the Holy Innocents ; and of the three children, Ananias, Azarias, and Misael ; of the stone that shut up the door of our Saviour's sepulchre ; some of the olive branch he had in his hand when he entered into Jerusalem ; of the stone on which Moses sat on Mount Sinai ; a piece of the rod which Moses divided the Red Sea with ; a piece of the boiled fish and honeycomb that our Saviour eat with his disciples after his resurrection.

The cloathing of St. Thyse, martyr ; a hand of St. Stephen, the sole of St. Peter's sandal, and part of his chain ; a spoke of the wheel that St. Catherine suffered martyrdom upon ; the boxes wherein St. Peter and St. Andrew carried their writings and reliques ; and the bones of above sixty prophets, apostles, and martyrs. There is also a cross of most fine gold and precious stones, made by the hands of two angels, in that same holy chamber ; and also that celebrated cross which king Pelajo carried when he overcame the proud Pucola, and the army of the Moors, in the general perdition of Spain, and from that time gave a happy beginning to the restoration of the catholic faith ; one of the water-pots in which Christ turned the water into wine at the marriage of Cana ; the bodies of the holy martyrs St. Eulogio, Lucretia, and of St. Eulalia ; of Merida, patron of Asturias, of St. Pelajo and St. Vincent, of St. Julian, archbishop of Toledo, and St. Serrano, bishop. Likewise there is in this holy church, the body of Don Alonso the Chaste, who was the founder of it ; and several other kings of Spain.

Be it known to all persons, called by God to visit these most holy and most glorious, 1756.

rious reliques by the apostolical authority, granted to the bishop of the said holy church, he shall pardon them a third part of the punishments deserved by their sins ; and they shall gain a thousand and four years and six quarentains of indulgencies, and shall become partners and partakers of the sacrifices of this holy church. And also pope Eugenius IV. and other popes, by their bulls and apostolick letters, have granted a most full indulgency to all the faithful that shall visit this holy church, truly repenting of their crimes, and with an intent to confess at the time appointed here, which is the exaltation of the holy cross in September, and when it shall happen on Friday thirty days before, and thirty days after, and every year whatsoever time the feast shall be, eight days before, and eight days after, which apostolick grant is to last for ever.

These are the gifts with which Divine Providence has enriched this holy church, to the strengthening of the christian religion. By order of the dean and council of this holy church of Oviedo, these present letters are given, 1752.

A Calculation of the Number of Men necessary for manning the whole Royal Navy of England, supposing them all to be in Commission, and manned at their highest Complement.

	Rates.	No of Ships.	No of Men.
A	First of 100 guns, or } above —	5	4250
	Second of 90 guns	13	9750
	Third of 80 guns, or } above 62 —	48	25080
E	Fourth of 62, or 60 guns	33	13200
	Fourth of 50 guns	32	9600
	Fifth under 50, and } above 30 guns	39	9780
F	Sixth of 30 guns	2	440
	Sixth of 20 guns, or } under 30 guns	41	5740
	Bombs —	5	340
	Sloops —	36	3960
	Total —	254	82140

Besides, yachts, packets, hoys, hulls, &c.

N. B. How ridiculous is it to be at the expence of keeping always such a number of ships in repair, without keeping always in pay a much greater number of seamen, than was ever yet practiced by us in time of peace ? The consequence must always be, that when a war breaks out, we must either put a full stop to every channel of our trade, by depriving it

it of all its seamen ; or we must be unable, for at least two or three years, to make a proper use of our royal navy. By putting a stop to every channel of our trade, many of them may in that time become irrecoverable : By not making a proper use of our royal navy, we may in that time be undone. Why then should not every marching regiment we keep up in time of peace, be composed of such as have been bred to the sea, and kept in practice, by being, in their turn, sent on board our men of war ? Is there any thing so mysterious in the military land service, that it may not be learned and practised by a thorough bred seaman ?

A POETICAL MEDITATION, wherein the Usefulness, Excellency, and several Perfections of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, are briefly hinted. By J. C.

THOU, Lord, to me, thy word hast given (a),
Precious and pure,
Sweet, holy, sure
To guide me thro' the world to heav'n.
In all wants and necessities
Thy word's my store (b)
Heap'd, running o'er
With plenty of most rich supplies.
Temptations, terrors, dangers, fears (c),
(Those petty hells (d))
Thy word dispels,
And all the way before me clears.
When satan flings his darts at me (e),
Then, Lord, thy word (f),
Is shield and sword,
To save me, and to make him flee.
The world presents its objects rare (g),
But yet thy word (h),
Doth that afford,
Which seems to me far costlier ware.
Then lust invites me to its pleasure (i),
But to delights (k),
Thy word invites,
Which far surpasses in weight and measure.
Then errors their gumm'd wares display (l),
But scripture says (m),
Shun error's ways ;
Walk by my rule : This is the way.
Thus when I'm tempted unto sin (n),
By thy word's art,
Hid in my heart,
Both battle and reward I win.

(a) Psalm xviii. 30. cxix. 89, 140, 160, and 103. (b) Mic. ii. 7. (c) Matt. iv. 3, 4, &c. (d) Psalm cxix. 91. and xviii. 32, &c. (e) Psalm xviii. 30. (f) Eph. vi. 7. (g) Psalm cxix. 14. lxxii. 96. (h) Phil. iii. 7, 8. (i) Psalm cxix. 47. lxx. 16—11. and xxxvi. 8. (k) Hebrews xi. 25. (l) 2 Peter iii. 18. (m) Psalm cxix. 30, 102, 104, 118, 128. (n) Psalm cxix. 11. and xix. 11. (o) Psalm cxix. 9. (p) John xv. 3. (q) Ephes. v. 26. (r) Rom. x. 17. (s) Ezekiel xxxvi. 26. (t) Ezekiel xvi. 30, 66, 63, and 37, 26, 31. (u) Acts xxiv. 25. (v) Rom. xii. 3, 16. (w) Phil. iii. 4, &c. (x) Psalm xxxviii. 13, 14. and xxxix. 9. (aa) James v. 10, 11.

Yet tho' sins have defil'd my soul (o),
Thy word can cleanse (p),
Those noisome dens (q),
Of lust and sin's best strength controul (r).

Have I an unbelieving heart ?

Thy word, Lord, hath

Pow'r to work faith,

A By thy most holy spirit's art.

Have I an hard and stony heart (s) ?

Thy word thus deals,

Just breaks, then heals ;

That stone is cured by this smart.

Will not my frozen heart comply (t) ?

Thy word, thy law,

That heart can thaw,

B And change it for a weeping eye.

Do tow'ring thoughts possess my breast (u) ?

Thy word brings low (x),

The proudest foe (y),

And lays him level with the beast.

Do mutt'ring thoughts rise and repine (z) ?

Thy rod and word (aa)

Teach patience, Lord,

C And still those carking thoughts of mine.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The following Lines seeming to relate to some really misapplied Charity, we shall oblige our Correspondents A. B. C. &c. with giving it a Place in our Magazine, hoping those it concerns will take the Premises into Consideration.

D

To the LIVING ; more especially to the Trustees of charitable Donations in London.

ABOUT two hundred years ago I was in this city in propria persona, and had acquired, by industry, an estate in houses, to the value of 40l. a year. I had out-lived all my relations, that I knew any thing of, and therefore began to consider how I should secure this estate for a good design, I then had in my head. It was to divide its income annually, amongst necessitous housekeepers, in my parish, who were observed to be industrious ; but thro' the largeness of their families were kept bare of money and clothing, and were often totally in want of both, thro' infirmities and age : I then thought to divide 5l. a year to fix such families would do considerable good, reserving 10l. a year thereof for repairs ;

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from these considerations, I therefore resolved to leave my estate in trust, for those pious purposes, and nominated the rector of my parish, and the churchwardens, for the time being, trustees; and to each I left an annual salary.

When I was alive, the rector and his assistants bore good-will towards their necessitous neighbours, and I thought myself happy in my devise; at my decease the estate was in good repair, and, to do justice to the memory of my trustees, it was their care for a number of years to keep the premises in good repair, for the purposes of my will, and to settle annual accounts, even down to the dreadful conflagration in 1666; after that calamity my then trustees mortgaged my estate to a builder, for a term of years which are long since determined.

After my estate became clear of this incumbrance, the income of it would both have repaired it, and have distributed to the necessitous families of the parish; but the managers of my donation have neglected both; not one apprentice has been bound out, not one needy family helped, nor one shilling laid out to preserve the estate, all the income has been applied in abatement of parish rates, and because the parishioners will not refund some of the profits they have received to repair with, truly the estate must go out again upon a mortgage to a person to repair.

My devise is so defeated by these means, that I am arisen, and intend (let no one be affrighted) to apply in a white sheet at the door of your house of commons, with an humble petition to the house, that they would be pleased to take this imprudent perversion into consideration, and the estate into their possession, and reconvey it to trustees, for the benefit of the ——. I am uneasy to see that income divided amongst rich inhabitants, which I intended for the necessitous, but industrious housekeepers. And I must take it out of the hands its in, before I can be laid.

The GHOST of ———.

The Inscription in our last, p. 234. which several learned Antiquaries have in vain endeavoured to decypher, without having regard to the Stops, capital Letters, or Division of the Words, easily reads as follows.

BENEATH this stone reposeth Claud. Coster, tripe-seller, of Impington, doth his confort Jane.

CHARACTER of a good LAWYER.

SUCH a one must be a man of virtue and the strictest probity, with an equitable heart as well as a reasoning head, that thinks nothing profitable that is not honest, who is perfectly conversant

in the municipal laws of his own country, as well as the universal principles of natural justice, who makes the practice of the law, a noble, a liberal profession, not a groveling, mercenary trade, who exerts all the generous powers and faculties of his soul in the ever honoured cause of truth; but when he discovers the least intended imposition, the least fraud, falsehood, or chicanery, detests the notion; that it is his duty to employ his skill and his eloquence in defence of wickedness, and to serve his client, be he right or wrong. In points of nicety and doubt, he will advance, with modesty and candour, every argument that his learning and knowledge suggest to him in favour of his client; but he will not assert what he knows to be false, he will not mistake facts—he will not (according to the law phrase) cook up his pleadings with scurrility, scandal, prolixity, and impertinence; he will not for his own lucrative purposes, or to gratify his own malice, or to force the adversary party into an unreasonable composition, be a propagator of underhand defamation, and insidious calumny, or a promoter of discord, hatred, and animosity between neighbours, friends, and the nearest relations; and he will in all his practice keep clear of the shameful crimes of barrettry, champerty, and maintenance. He will not for the sake of appearing with a large bundle of papers, and making an ostentatious parade of great business, or to feed his own avarice, multiply his pleadings with useless charges and invectives, which he knows must in the end be hurtful to his client. He will endeavour rather to cool than inflame the passions of the parties, and he will never be averse to the recommending peace upon reasonable and equitable terms, as his experience and observation will convince him of the fallibility of the ablest men's opinions in matters of doubt and difficulty. In short, to be a good lawyer, he must be, not only a man of extensive knowledge and deep learning, but what is far more essential, he must be a man of honour, of truth, and of the strictest virtue; or rather, he must be born with a beneficent and humane bosom. Such there is the greatest reason to believe, most of the gentlemen now in the profession really are, and such who are not so, will, it is to be hoped, not have it in their power to do much mischief, as they certainly will be treated, not only by their brethren, but likewise by the judges, with the contempt and abhorrence that they deserve.

[The History of America will be continued in our next.]

The INCURIOS.

Give me but a wife I expect not to find, Each virtue and grace
in one female combin'd, No goddess for me, 'tis a woman I
prize, And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.
No goddess for me, 'tis a woman I prize, And
he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

2.
Be she young she's not stubborn, but
easy to mould, [old,
Or she claims my respect, like a mother, if
Thus either can please me, since woman I
prize,
And he that, &c.

3.
Like Venus she ogles, if wanton her
eye, [spy,
If blind, she the roving of mine cannot
Thus either is lovely, for woman I prize,
And he that, &c.

4.
If rich be my bride, she brings tokens
of love, [more,
If poor, the further from pride's my re-
Thus either contents me, for woman I
prize,
And he that, &c.

5.
I ne'er shall want converse, if tongue
she possess, [less,
And if mute, still the rarity pleases me
I'm suited to either, for woman I prize,
And he that, &c.

6.
Then cease ye profane, on the sex to descant,
If you've wit to discern, no perfection they want,
Each fair can make happy, if woman we prize,
And he that seeks more is more curious than wife.

A COUNTRY DANCE.
CROYDON FAIR.

First and second couple, half right and left $\frac{1}{2}$; the same back again $\frac{1}{2}$; cross over second couple, lead to the top and cast off, turn corners single, and partners the other corners, the same hands six round, right and left at top $\frac{1}{2}$.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1756.

In Justice to the Author we have here inserted an authentic Copy of the following Ode.

SWEETNESS. An Ode. Inscribed to
Miss TH—PE.

—Frons mitior aspici,
Innubique nitens ore merities.

CASIM.

OF damask cheeks and radiant eyes
Let other poets tell;
Within the bosom of the fair
Superior beauties dwell.
There all the sprightly powers of wit
In blithe assemblage play;
There ev'ry social virtue sheds
Its intellectual ray.
But, as the sun's refulgent light
Heav'n's wide expanse refines,
With sov'reign lustre, thro' the soul,
Celestial sweetness shines.
This mental beam dilates the heart,
And sparkles in the face;
It harmonizes ev'ry thought,
And heightens ev'ry grace.
A glimpse can cheer the troubled breast,
The heaving sigh restrain;
It make the bed of sickness please,
And stop the sense of pain.
Its charms can sooth the savage heart,
The tyrant's pity move;
Its smiles convert the wildest rage,
And melt the soul to love.
When sweetness beams upon the throne,
Its majesty benign,
Its awful splendors of a crown
With milder lustre shine.
Scenes of poverty and woe,
Where melancholy dwells,
The influence of this living ray,
The dreary gloom dispels.

Thus when the blooming spring returns,
To cheer the mournful plains;
Thro' earth and air, with genial warmth,
Ethereal mildness reigns.

Beneath its bright auspicious beams
No boist'rous passions rise;
Moroseness quits the smiling scene,
And baleful discord flies.

A thousand nameless beauties spring,
A thousand virtues glow;
A blooming train of joys appear,
And endless blessings flow.

Unbounded charity displays
Her sympathizing charms,
And friendship's pure, ethereal flame
The gen'rous bosom warms.

Almighty love exerts his pow'r,
And spreads, with secret art,
A soft sensation thro' the frame,
A transport thro' the heart.

Nor shall the storms of age, which cloud
Each gleam of sensual joy,
And blast the gaudy flow'rs of pride,
These blest effects destroy.

When that fair frame shall sink in years,
And all those graces fly;
The beauty of thy heav'nly mind,
Shall length of days defy.

Essex, May 19.

EUGENIO.

Intended for a Monument to the Memory of
Mrs. MARY ACKERS, and her Son, Mr.
JOHN ACKERS, late Citizen and Stationer of
London. (See p. 191.)

IF bursting sighs, deploring tears and
groans,
A weeping parent's sad, heart-riving moans;
If life's warm relish,—all desire could crave!
If friendship's charms, could shield us from
the grave;

Oh!

Oh ! much-lov'd Matron !—dear, lamented Youth !

We ne'er had mourn'd such virtue, and such
Learn hence ye rich, ye fair, ye gay, to
know,

How vain, how transient, all our joys below :
To heavenly bliss, th' unbounded view ex-
tend ;—

Sincere, and faithful, and that finds no
But such delights, such promises to share,
Religion, justice, must be practis'd here.

Goodness and meekness in each act disclose,
And feel, and sympathize for others woes !
Unmov'd, retire not from this grateful
stone :—

—But with a Father's sorrows mix your

ON EVANTHE'S Absence, from BLACKLOCK'S
Poems.

1.

BLEST heav'n ! and thou fair world below !

Is there no cure to sooth my smart ?
No balm to heal a lover's woe,
That bids his eyes forever flow,

Consumes his soul, and pines his heart ?
And will no friendly arm above
Relieve my tortur'd soul from love ?

2.

As swift descending show'rs of rain,
Deform with mud the clearest streams ;

As rising mists heav'n's azure stain,
Ting'd with Aurora's blush in vain ;

As fades the flow'r in mid-day beams :
On life thus tender sorrows prey,
And wrapt in gloom its promis'd day.

3.

Ye plains, where dear Euanthe strays,

Ye various objects of her view,
Bedeck'd in beauty's brightest blaze ;

Let all its forms, and all its rays,
Where-e'er she turns, her eyes pursue :
All fair, as she, let nature shine :
Ah ! then, how lovely ! how divine !

4.

Where-e'er the thymy vales descend,
And breathe ambrosial fragrance round,
Proportion just, thy line extend,
And teach the prospect where to end ;

While woods or mountains mark the bound :
That each fair scene which strikes her eye,
May charm with sweet variety.

5.

Ye streams, that, in perpetual flow,

Still warble on your mazy way,
Murmur Euanthe, as you go ;
Murmur a love-sick poet's woe :

Ye feather'd warblers, join the lay ;
Sing how I suffer, how complain ;
Yet name not him who feels the pain.

6.

And thou, eternal ruling Pow'r !

If spotless virtue claims thy care,
Around unheard of blessings show'r ;
Let some new pleasure crown each hour,
And make her blest, as good and fair :
Of all thy works, to mortals known,
The best and fairest she alone.

TO HEALTH ; an Ode. From the same.

MOTHER of all human joys,
Rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes ;
In whose train, for ever gay,
Smiling loves and graces play :
If complaints thy soul can move,
Or music charm, the voice of love !
Hither, goddess, ere too late,
Turn, and stop impending fate.

Over earth, and sea, and sky,
Bid thy airy heralds fly ;
With each balm which nature yields,
From the gardens, groves, and fields,
From each flow'r of varied hue,
From each herb that sips the dew,
From each tree of fragrant bloom,
Bid the gales their wings perfume ;
And, around fair Celia's head,
All the mingled incense shed :
Till each living sweetness rise,
Paint her cheeks, and arm her eyes,
Mild as ev'ning's humid ray,
Yet awful as the blaze of day.

Celia if the fates restore,
Love and beauty weep no more :
But if they snatch the lovely prize,
All that's fair in Celia dies.

THE DOUBLE-FARE. By W. R.—, Esq.

Hæc meminisse juvat.

WHILST on my knee the fair Eliza sat,
Charm'd with her touch and raptur'd
with her chat, [explain,
My heart felt bliss which words can ne'er
And transport thrill'd thro' ev'ry beating
vein.

Thus when great Jove the fair Europa bore,
Rest from her friends and from her native
shore ;

From nerve to nerve increasing rapture flies,
And the god scorn'd his thunder and his
skies.

On seeing a beautiful WOMAN finely dress'd. A
Fable.

IT chanc'd one day Aurora blest my sight
Clad in her robes of party-colour'd light
With Phœbus' rays her auburn tresses grac'd
As if with threads of gold, were interlac'd
Upon her head the star of morn she bore,
And silky-strip'd a various vest she wore
Flounces of fleecy clouds hung down below
While breezes soft sustain'd their hanging
flow.

All things around to please her did the
And in their gayest garments all were dress'd
Air spread his balmy softness for her seat,
And earth her velvet carpets for her feet :
Woods, groves, and gardens waited on the
queen,

In fragrant fresh array of grateful green :
Each grassy blade was tip'd with sparkling
dew,
And each fair flow'r put on its finest hue.

Nor with mute wonder was the goddess
 gaz'd ; [prais'd.
 Hymns, echoed round the globe, her glory
 Silence and mourning came she to destroy ;
 So from all nature burst the voice of joy.
 The mountains bleated, and the meadows
 low'd ; [glow'd.
 Air rung with musick, and with gladness
 With vanity then brighten'd every cloud,
 And its gay-glitt'ring fringe extended proud.
 Then each within itself began to say,
 How all things to my beauty homage pay !
 See lower nature joy when I appear ;
 What pomp to meet me, and what eyes to
 stare !
 See, how in state sublime I move along,
 Low'd by all hearts, and hail'd by every tongue !
 But while they tow'r'd and swell'd with
 senseless pride,
 Their fancy-bred mistake I soon espy'd ;
 And tho' a shrub, the lowliest of the plain,
 Thus spake, and stop'd the boast of glory
 vain.
 Hail bright Aurora ! in thyself how fair !
 When to thee owe these beauties what they
 are. [hour,
 What were they horrors ; past but since an
 hour that now smiles did gloomy look and low'r.
 How did this glorious sky the sense affright,
 When'er it roll'd her chariot black the night !
 These clouds, now honour'd with thy wear,
 How clear,
 How'd by thee) how lovely they appear !
 These, when the fable goddesses they array'd,
 Were big with terror ; and the world a-
 fraid, [staid.
 Who were able fled, and shrunk who
 In thy presence, blest Aurora ! does impart
 Lightness to every form, and bliss to every
 heart.
 In thy presence me, an humble shrub, can raise
 Sense, and with a voice inspire to sing thy
 praise.

TO FRIENDSHIP. *From the*
 CONNOISSEUR.

I.

COME, gentle pow'r ! from whom arose
 Whate'er life's checquer'd scene adorns ;
 In whom the living current flows,
 Whence science fills her various urns :
 Led to thee yon marble dome,
 Goddess, rears its awful head,
 Light with the stores of Greece and Rome,
 With gold and glowing gems inlaid ;
 Thy art, by thy command, has fix'd her
 seat,
 And ev'ry muse and ev'ry grace retreat.

2.

Oh ! mankind, a savage race,
 Lawless robbers, rang'd the woods,
 Those, when wearied with the chase,
 In dark rocks and caves their dark abodes :

Till, Friendship, thy persuasive strains,
 Pow'rful as Orpheus' magic song,
 Re-echo'd thro' the squalid plains,
 And drew the brutish herd along :
 Lost in surprize, thy pleasing voice they own'd,
 Chose softer arts, and polish'd at the sound.

3.

Then pity first her sacred flame
 Within their frozen bosoms rais'd ;
 Tho' weak the spark, when Friendship
 came, [blaz'd.
 When Friendship wav'd her wing, it
 'Twas then first heav'd the social sigh,
 The social tear began to flow ;
 They felt a sympathetic joy,
 And learnt to melt at others woe :
 By just degrees humanity refin'd,
 And virtue fixt her empire in the mind.

4.

O goddess ! when thy form appears,
 Revenge, and rage, and factions cease ;
 The soul no fury-passion tears,
 But all is harmony and peace.
 Aghast the * purple tyrant stood,
 With awe beheld thy glowing charms ;
 Forgot the impious thirst of blood,
 And wish'd to grasp thee in his arms ;
 Felt in his breast unusual softness rise,
 And, deaf before, heard pity's moving cries.

5.

Is there a wretch, in sorrow's shade,
 Who ling'ring wastes life's tedious hours ;
 Is there, on whose devoted head
 Her vengeful curses † Ate pours ?
 See, to their kind aid Friendship flies,
 Their sorrows sympathetic feels,
 With lenient hand her balm applies,
 And ev'ry care indulgent heals :
 The horrid fiends before her stalk away,
 As pallid spectres shun th' approach of day.

6.

O for a faithful honest friend !
 To whom I ev'ry care could trust,
 Each weakness of my soul commend,
 Nor fear him treach'rous or unjust.
 Drive flatt'ry's faithless train away,
 Those busy, curious, flatt'ring things,
 That, insect-like, in fortune's ray
 Bask and expand their gaudy wings ;
 But ah ! when once the transient gleam is o'er,
 Behold the change—they die, and are no more !
 Cambridge, June 14.

A FABLE on the Import of a favourite Word.
From the same.

WORDS are, so Wollaston defines,
 Of our ideas merely signs,
 Which have a pow'r at will to vary,
 As being vague and arbitrary.
 Now damn'd, for instance—All agree
 Damn'd's the superlative degree ;
 Means that alone, and nothing more,
 However taken heretofore.

Damn'd

* *Alluding to the story of Damon and Pythias.*

† *The goddess of misfortune.*

Damn'd is a word can't stand alone,
Which has no meaning of its own ;
But signifies or bad or good,
Just as its neighbour's understood ;
Examples we may find enough,
Damn'd high, damn'd low, damn'd fire,
damn'd stuff.

So fares it too with its relation,
I mean its substantive damnation.
The wit with metaphors makes bold,
And tells you he's damnation cold :
Perhaps, that metaphor forgot,
The self-same wit's damnation hot.

And here a fable I remember—
Once in the middle of December,
When every mead in snow was lost,
And every river bound with frost,
When families got all together,
And feelingly talk o'er the weather ;
When—pox of the descriptive rhyme—
In short, it was the winter time.
It was a pedlar's happy lot
To fall into a Satyr's cot :
Shiv'ring with cold and almost froze,
With pearly drop upon his nose,
His fingers ends all pinch'd to death,
He blew upon them with his breath.
“ Friend, quoth the Satyr, what intends
“ That blowing on thy fingers ends ? ”
“ It is to warm them, thus I blow,
“ For they are froze as cold as snow ;
“ And so inclement has it been,
“ I'm like a cake of ice within.”
“ Come, quoth the Satyr, comfort then !
“ I'll cheer thy inside, if I can ;
“ You're welcome in my homely cottage
“ To a warm fire and mess of pottage.”

This said, the Satyr, nothing loth,
A bowl prepar'd of fav'ry broth,
Which with delight the pedlar view'd,
As smoking on the board it stood.
But tho' the very steam arose
With grateful odour to his nose,
One single sip he ventur'd not,
The gruel was so wond'rous hot.
What can be done ?—with gentle puff
He blows it, till its cool enough.

“ Why how now, pedlar, what's the matter ? ”

“ Still at thy blowing,” quoth the Satyr.

“ I blow to cool it, cries the clown,

“ That I may get the liquor down,

“ For tho' I grant you've made it well,

“ You've boil'd it, Sir, as hot as hell.”

Then raising high his cloven stump,
The Satyr smote him on the rump.

“ Begone, thou double knave or fool,

“ With the same breath to warm and cool :

“ Friendship with such I never hold

“ Who're so damn'd hot, and so damn'd cold.”

On Miss P——Y P——RS.

A VAUNT, ye nine ! hence to your native hills !

Polly my breast with secret transport fills.

* Roman name for Carlisle where she lives.

By her inspir'd I raise th' impassion'd strain ;
While other bards invoke the nine in vain.
When daring Quixote travers'd the broad world,

And on each guilty head his vengeance hurl'd,
His borrow'd force from fair Dulcinea came ;
Else had the hero 'scap'd the list of fame.
So, Polly, thou, my strength, my choicest muse,

Can'st brace my nerves, and raptur'd love
Can'st arm my soul t' encounter miscreant foes,
And vindicate to justice Cupid's laws,
To me alone thy peerless charms belong,
My right by conquest, and my right by song,
Lives then a hero on this earthly stage,
My rival, and that dares this arm engage !—
Stand forth that mortal—he shall instant glow,
A fleeting shade, to Pluto's realms below,
Dread then to burn, ye miscreants, in my flame ;

For her by just prerogative I claim.

Scarce had my beard confess'd the tonsor's art
When she commenc'd sole empress of my heart :

What time, to me by love-sick pangs oppress'd
To ease my grief, she lent her heaving breast
Kisses she gave, and—ah !—wou'd grant me more—

The rest, she vow'd, she wou'd reserve
Hail, lovely nymph, descendant from above
Death, only death shall break our mutual love.

If white-rob'd virtue can thy honour guard
Safe from th' assault of every rival bard,
Till the gown'd prelate join our plighted hands,

In holy ties and wedlock's sacred bands :
Till Hymen's torch its dazzling lustre shed
And gild with kindly rays our nuptial bed
Thee, thee my muse shall consecrate to fame
And * Lucipibia ever boast thy name.

June 2, 1756.

A. A. OXONIENSIS

AN ACROSTICK.

MAY I, tho' artless, touch the trembling string,

Inspir'd by love, unskillfully to sing
Such all enchanting grace ; in her we
Superior charms with sense superior join
Wilt some bright P——'s majestic

admire,
And some in H——'s praise dare sound
Nought less than Venus I attempt
praise,

Sweet is the subject, yet how hard
Behold the beauteous maid serenely gay
Rules unresisted with an awful sway.
Oft may you see (the goddess calm)

Unnotic'd pass the nimble virgin train
Grace in her steps, attraction in her eye
Heaven in her eye, her form divinely

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June,

THE Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, May 31.

Admiralty - Office. This morning lieut. O Hara, of his majesty's ship the Dolphin, arrived here with dispatches from admiral Byng, dated the 7th of this month at Gibraltar, giving an account of his arrival there on the second, after a tedious passage, occasioned by contrary winds, and that he should depart from thence for Minorca on the 8th; and lieutenant O Hara gives an account, that the admiral, having been joined by commodore Edgumbe, sailed accordingly on that day, with 13 ships of the line, and three frigates, and had a fair and fresh gale of wind for three days from the time of his sailing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

The Foundling-hospital was opened for the reception of all children under two months old, when 117 children were taken in. (See p. 248.)

The high wind did a great deal of damage both above and below bridge; several wherries were staved, and a corn-lifter sunk below Horslydown. Many young trees in the Rope-walk leading from New Gravel-lane to St. George's Fields were blown down. The gardeners have also been sufferers by the storm.

FRIDAY, 4.

Three houses were consumed by fire in Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

SATURDAY, 5.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one. Macdaniel, Berry, and Mary Jones, were tried for the murder of Joshua Kidden, whom they unjustly accused with robbing the said Mary Jones near Edmonton, and caused him to be tried, convicted and executed in the year 1754, for the sake of the reward for apprehending him. They were found guilty, but a point of law arising, sentence was respited for the opinion of the judges. Their trial lasted about twelve hours. (See p. 303.)

SUNDAY, 6.

At Wimbiſh, in Essex, during the time of evening service, a ball of fire fell into the church there, beat down several large trees, one of which fell upon a man and wounded him very much. Many people were rendered speechless for a while, and the smell of sulphur was very great. June, 1756.

THURSDAY, 10.

The commissioners of Old-street turnpike marked out the new road, from the London Apprentice at Hoxton, thro' the gardens by Holywell-mount, and thence thro' Worship-street, to the Red Lion on Windmill-hill; which road will be opened as soon as possible, and the Dog-bar is to remain as it is.

FRIDAY, 11.

The following gentlemen were nominated for sheriffs by the lord-mayor, at Guildhall. John Ogilby, haberdasher; John Fisher, draper; John Gwilt, silk-throwster; Matthew Rolleston, goldsmith; Thomas Bray, weaver; John Roberts, dyer.

Mr. Fisher, on the Tuesday, ensuing paid 400l. and 20 marks into the chamber of London, to be excused from serving the said office.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

An express arrived from Jamaica, with advice that admiral Townshend, with his fleet and convoy, was safely arrived there.

Sir Edward Hawke, admiral Saunders, lord Tyrawley, and the earl of Panmure, sailed from Portsmouth in the Antelope, for Gibraltar.

FRIDAY, 18.

Both houses of parliament met pursuant to their last adjournment, after which they adjourned to the 15th day of July next.

SATURDAY, 19.

John Gwilt, Esq; paid the usual fine, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of this city and county of Middlesex.

MONDAY, 21.

At the court of King's-bench at Westminster-hall, the following sentence was passed against Jacob Ilive, for writing, printing, and publishing a blasphemous pamphlet, entitled, Modest Remarks on the Bishop of London's Discourses, viz. that he be committed to Newgate for one month, and to stand in the pillory three times within the said month; once at Charing-cross, a second time at the Royal-Exchange, and the third at the end of Chancery-lane in Fleet-street; after which to be committed to Clerkenwell-Bridewell for three years; and at the end of the same to find security for his good behaviour during life, himself in 100l. and two sureties 50l. each; and farther, that he be fined

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at the end of the said three years the sum of 6s. 8d. or imprisoned in Newgate till payment thereof.

THURSDAY, 24.

William Bridgen, Esq; alderman and cutler, and William Stephenson, Esq; alderman and grocer, were, at a common hall, returned sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, for the ensuing year; but a poll was demanded for Messrs. Whately and Truman, which began the next day.

Bockland's regiment is sent to Guernsey and Jersey, and several small men of war are ordered to cruize for the defence of those islands.

M. Michell, his Prussian majesty's agent, has notified to the earl of Holderness, by order of the king his master, that the remainder of the principal and interest of the seven per cent. Silesia loan will be paid in a few days; and that part of the money is already lodged in the Bank for that purpose. It was accordingly paid.

A fire at Bath consumed the house of Mrs. Fleming in the South Parade; damage near 5000l.

One night this month was felt at Ashford, in Kent, and in the neighbouring villages, an earthquake, which lasted about a minute, to the great terror of many of the inhabitants. We do not hear of any damage done, tho' it shook some houses. It was accompanied in some places with a noise like the report of a cannon, and at others like the rumbling of a waggon at a distance.

There have been very violent storms of hail at Worcester, attended with thunder and lightning, which have done considerable damage to the gardens, &c. thereabouts. Some of the hail-stones measured three inches in circumference. (See p. 246.)

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Yarmouth, off Ushant, June 4.

"I shall relate a very bold action, which was performed on the 17th of last month by capt. Cockburne, in the Hunter-cutter, a little thing with only forty men, and a few swivels. He kept loitering about Brest all day, and at night went in, in his boat, with only five men; when, after having rowed round all the men of war, and taken a particular account of them, he cut the cables of a French snow, boarded her, and carried her away from among the men of war. She was loaded with wine, which hath been distributed to all the fleet. We have got eighteen hogheads; and yesterday, after having taken every thing out of her, sunk her."

Extract of a Letter from Hull, dated June 6.

"About five o'clock this evening a cloud of thunder broke over a back-house in Robinson's-Row, belonging to John Baker (the side walls standing north and south) and broke down the north end gavel quite to the square, stripping and breaking the tiles off the east-side for about five yards from the end; and, passing thro' the roof, made a hole in the west side wall, about a foot and a half from the top, and of about a foot square: From thence lighting on the roof of a kitchen, belonging to Mr. Joseph Thompson, the walls being parallel to the former, and about three yards distant, consisting of a chamber, and two low rooms, it broke thro'; and going down the staircase, struck a person down who was in the low room, and tore out several bricks from the chimney jambs; thence striking against the east wall, it entered the next room, where were two young men, three women, and myself, and running along the wall, struck down one of the young men who sat near it, and falling against a partition wall, it went thro', making a hole about the bigness of a musket-ball, where it had no more effect; but lighting on some wires which were in the room where I was, and had communication with several bells which were in other rooms, it ran along them, making deep holes where it fell against a cross wall, breaking and burning the wire, and leaving the adjacent wall very black. The young man, who was struck down in the room I was in, fell as if he was shot, and lay a considerable time, not being able to stir, but got the use of his legs in about a quarter of an hour. We all received the stroke very hard, which almost struck us down, excepting a woman who sat next the young man who fell, but nearer the door where it entered. Whether or no he had touched some pewter which stood against the wall, and might contain electrical matter, I cannot determine. I heard the explosion the very moment I received the shock. It filled the room full of smoke, and smelled very strong of sulphur."

The Warwick man of war of 60 guns, is taken by a French Squadron in the West-Indies.

The parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Tuesday, July 20, next.

Our fleets and cruizers have made many valuable captures these two months past from the French, both in Europe and America.

The governor of Philadelphia issued a proclamation on the 14th of April, de-

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daring the Delaware Indians, and those concerned with them, to be traitors and rebels to his majesty, offering the following rewards for taking or killing any of the said Indians, viz. 150 dollars for a male prisoner above twelve years of age; and 130 dollars for the scalp of a male above twelve years of age; 130 dollars for a female prisoner; and 50 dollars for the scalp of a female above twelve years; and 150 dollars for an English prisoner retaken from the Indian enemy. [It is thus necessity obliges Christians to descend to cruel measures.]

A treaty of friendship and union was concluded at Versailles, May 1, between the empress queen of Hungary, and the French king.

By the late Alterations and Promotions of Flag Officers and Captains in his Majesty's Navy, the ADMIRALS at present are:

AD MIRAL of the fleet: James Stuart, Esq; Admirals of the white: Hon. George Clinton, Sir William Rowley, Knt. of the Bath. Admirals of the blue: William Martin, Esq; Isaac Townsend, Esq; governor of Greenwich-hospital, lord Anson, Hon. John Byng. Vice-admiral of the red: Henry Osborn, Esq; Vice-admirals of the white: Thomas Smith, Esq; Thomas Griffin, Esq; Sir Edward Hawke, Knt. of the Bath. Vice-admirals of the blue: Charles Knowles, Esq; Hon. John Forbes, Hon. Edward Boscawen, Charles Watson, Esq; Rear-admirals of the red: Temple West, Esq; George Pocock, Esq; Hon. George Townsend, Savage Mostyn, Esq; Francis Holburne, Esq; Rear-admirals of the white: Henry Harrison, Esq; Thomas Cotes, Esq; Thomas Frankland, Esq; lord Harry Paulet, Harry Norris, Esq; John Brett, Esq; Rear-admirals of the blue: Thomas Broderick, Esq; Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. earl of Northesk, Charles Saunders, Esq; Admirals out of the service: Edward Vernon, Esq; and the earl of Granard, senior to all the foregoing admirals; lord Vere, next before lord Anson.

The French King's Declaration of War.

IT is notorious to all Europe that the king of England made an attack in 1754, on the king's possessions in North-America, and that in the month of June the English navy, in contempt of the laws of nations, and the faith of treaties, began to commit the most violent hostilities on his majesty's ships, and the navigation and commerce of his subjects. The king, tho' justly incensed at this breach of faith, and the insult offered to his flag, suspended for eight months the effects of

his resentment, and the discharge of what he owed to the dignity of his crown, for fear of exposing Europe to the calamities of a new war. With this salutary view France at first only opposed to the unwarrantable proceedings of England, a conduct full of moderation. Whilst the English navy by the most odious violences, and at some times by the vilest artifices, made captures of French vessels navigating in full security under the safeguard of the publick faith; his majesty sent back to England a frigate taken by the French navy, and English vessels traded without molestation to the ports of France. Whilst the French soldiers and sailors were receiving the hardest treatment in the British isles, and those bounds which the law of nature and common humanity have prescribed to the most rigorous rights of war were transgressed with respect to them, the English travelled and resided at full liberty in France, under the protection of that regard which civilized nations reciprocally owe to one another. Whilst the English ministry were under an appearance of sincerity imposing upon the king's ambassador by false protestations, orders directly contrary to the deceitful assurances given of a speedy accommodation were carrying into execution in North-America. Whilst the court of London was employing every caballing art, and the subsidies of England to instigate other powers against the court of France, the king did not even ask of these powers the succours which guarantees or defensive treaties authorised him to demand, and recommended to them such measures only as tended to their own peace and security. Such hath been the conduct of the two nations. The striking contrast of their proceedings ought to convince all Europe that the one is guided by motives of jealousy, ambition, and covetousness; and that the conduct of the other is founded on principles of honour, justice, and moderation. The king hoped that the king of England, consulting in the end only the laws of equity and the interest of his own glory, would disavow the scandalous excesses into which his naval officers continued to give. His majesty had even furnished him with a just and decent method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full restitution of the French vessels taken by the English navy; and had offered on this preliminary condition to enter into a negotiation for that further satisfaction which he had a right to expect, and to agree to an amicable accommodation of the differences relating to America. The king of England having rejected this proposal, the king saw, in his refusal, an authentick declaration of war,

as his majesty had intimated in his requisition. The British court might therefore have dispensed with observing a formality that was become useless: A more essential motive ought to have hindered them from submitting to the judgment of Europe the pretended injuries alledged by the king of England in the declaration of war he has published at London. The vague imputations contained in this paper have indeed no reality at bottom; and the very manner in which they are set forth would prove their futility, even if their falshood had not been already clearly demonstrated in the memorial which the king hath caused to be delivered to the several courts, containing a summary of those facts, with their proofs, that relate to the present war and the negotiations which have preceded it. There is, however, one important fact which was not mentioned in that memorial, because it was impossible to foresee that England would attempt to deceive in such a gross manner. This regards the works raised at Dunkirk, and the troops which the king hath caused to be assembled on the coasts of the ocean. To hear the king of England in his declaration of war, who would not think he was determined by these two objects, to give orders for seizing at sea the king's ships and those of his subjects? Nevertheless it is universally known, that the works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the attack and capture of two of his majesty's ships, in time of profound peace, by a squadron of 13 English ships. It is equally notorious that the English navy had made captures of French vessels six months before the first battalions ordered by the king to repair to the maritime coasts began their march in February last. Should the king of England ever reflect on the falshood of the reports that have been made to him with regard to these two points, will he forgive those who induced him to advance facts, the supposition whereof cannot be varnished with even the least plausible appearances? What the king owes to himself, and what he owes to his subjects, have at last obliged him to repel force by force. But unvariably adhering to his natural sentiments of justice and moderation, his majesty hath directed his military operations only against the king of England his aggressor; and it has been the sole object of all his political negotiations to justify that confidence which the other nations of Europe place in his friendship and the uprightness of his intentions.

It would be useless to enter into a detail of the motives that have forced the king to send a body of his forces into the Island of Minorca, and which this day

oblige his majesty to declare war against the king of England, as he hereby doth declare war against him both by sea and land. By acting on principles that so deservedly determine his resolutions he is sure of finding in the justice of his cause, the valour of his troops, and the love of his subjects, those resources which he hath always experienced on their part: And above all he counts upon the protection of the God of armies. His majesty ordains and enjoins all his subjects, vassals, and servants to fall upon the subjects of the king of England; forbids them in the most express manner from hereafter having any communication, commerce, or intelligence with them on pain of death, and his majesty hath in consequence from henceforward revoked and doth revoke all permissions, passports, safe-guards and safe-conducts, which may have been given by himself, or by his lieutenant-generals and other his officers, and hath declared them and doth declare them null, void, and of no effect; forbidding all persons to have any regard thereto. His majesty orders and commands the duke de Penthièvre, admiral of France, the marshals of France, his majesty's governors and lieutenant-generals in his provinces and armies, major-generals, colonels, captains, heads and conductors of his military people, as well horse as foot, French as foreigners, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cause the purport of these presents to be executed in the extent of their powers and jurisdictions, for such is his majesty's pleasure. He wills and intends that these presents shall be published and fixed up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the ports, harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where it shall be needful that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

Given at Versailles, June 9, 1756.

L O U I S.

DE VOYER D'ARGENSON

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 22. JOHN Lade, Esq; member for Camelford, was married to Miss Thrale.

June 4. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. Miss Wingfield, of Durham.

7. Robert Gordon, of Trotton, Suffolk Esq; to the relict of col. Terrill.

Alderman Beckford, to Mrs. March.

10. Mr. Williams, of Crewkerne, Miss Horner, niece to lord Ilchester, a fortune of 9000l.

11. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; clerk of house of commons, to Miss Dyson, Bartholomew-close.

William Wiggot Bulwer, Esq; to Miss Earle, daughter of the Hon. Augustus Earle, Esq;

14. Sir Thomas Reeve, high-sheriff of Berks, to Miss Gregor.

18. Right Hon. lord Luxborough, to lady Lequesne.

19. Mr. Mawbey, to Miss Fielding, with a fortune of 6000l.

23. Richard Betenson, Esq; to Miss Lucretia Folkes, daughter and coheir of the late Martin Folkes, Esq;

24. Thomas Hawkins, Esq; to Miss Heywood, daughter of James Heywood, Esq; with a fortune of 10,000l.

May 27. Lady of John Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, Esq; was delivered of a son.

June 7. Lady of Sir Digby Legard, of York, Bart. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 18. **D**AVID Trimnell, D. D. archdeacon of Leicester, and precentor of the cathedral of Lincoln.

18. James Hudson, of Harlow, in Essex, Esq;

Christopher Harris, of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

29. John Gibson, of Cumberland, Esq; Maynard Colchester, Esq; a verdurer of the forest of Deane.

June 4. Sir George Skipwith, Bart. Right Hon. lord visc. Tracy of the kingdom of Ireland.

5. William Wilkins, Esq; one of the stationers to the office of ordnance, and one of the court of assistants of the stationers company, and formerly an eminent printer in Lombard-street.

Charles Viner, of Aldershot, in Hampshire, Esq; the laborious author of the Abridgment of the Laws.

6. Mrs. Barham, of Grosvenor-street.

7. Dr. William M'Gie, a physician to Guy's-hospital.

John Prideaux Basset, of Clifton, near Bristol, Esq; aged 12 years, possessed of 12,000l. per ann. which descends to Francis Basset, of Walcot, in Oxfordshire, Esq;

Tim. Bennet, the honest presbyterian cobbler of Hampton-Wick, who obtained the free foot passage thro' Bushy-Park, aged 80.

George Barclay, Esq; an eminent Jamaica merchant.

Richard Parmiter, Esq; recorder of Tiverton and Barnstaple.

Right Hon. countess of Harborough.

10. Sir Richard Atkyns, of Clapham, Bart. The title is extinct.

11. Sir James Worley, of Pilewell, in Hampshire, Bart. aged 86. He was member for Newtown in nine parliaments.

15. Rev. Abraham Oakes, L. L. D. rector of Weatherfield and Melford in Suffolk, author of many valuable religious tracts.

19. Richard Chapple, Esq; only son of the late judge Chapple.

Hon. James Alexander, Esq; of the council, at New-York, in April.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

RE V. Mr. William Clagget was presented to the rectories of Maudsley and Trimmingham, in Norfolk.—Robert Sandfby, B. A. to the vicarage of Goadby, in Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Littleton, M. A. to the rectory of Boxton, in Wiltshire.—Thomas Bingley, B. L. to the rectory of Billingsford, in Suffolk.—Thomas Jefferys, B. A. to the vicarage of Wiersdale, in Cornwall.—Joseph Hughes, M. A. to the rectory of Killmaen Lloyd, in Carmarthenshire.—Mr. Roger du Quesne, to the rectory of Scole, in Norfolk.—Mr. James Baldwin, to the rectory of the two Mederies of Reisham, in Norfolk.—Mr. John Carter, to the vicarage of Lowdham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Joseph Bishop, to the rectory of Landelp, in Cornwall; and Mr. Timothy Gibberd, to the rectory of Much-Munden, in Hertfordshire, by the king.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Thomas Bend, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Working and rectory of Dunsfelt, in Surrey.—To enable John Tindall, B. L. to hold the rectories of Alphamstone and Chelmsford, in Essex, worth 250l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 1. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. Thomas Villiers, of the Grove, in the county of Hertford, Esq; and the heirs male of his body by the lady Charlotte Hyde, his present wife, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts; and in default of such issue, the dignity of baroness Hyde, of Hindon aforesaid, to the said lady Charlotte Hyde, and the dignity of baron Hyde to her heirs male.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, of Woolterton, in the county of Norfolk, Esq; and the heirs male of his body, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of baron Walpole, of Woolterton, in the said county of Norfolk.

Whitehall, June 5. The king has appointed lord Tyrawley, to be governor of Gibraltar.—William Bateman,

man, Esq; a commissioner of the navy.

Whitehall, June 15. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Thomas viscount Fauconberg, and to his heirs male, the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of earl Fauconberg, of Newborough, in the county of York.

The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Stephen lord Ilchester and Stavordale, baron of Woodsford Strangers, in the county of Dorset, and of Redlynch, in the county of Somerset, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, to his brother the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, and his heirs male, the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, stile and title of earl of Ilchester, in the county of Somerset.

Whitehall, June 22. The king has been pleased to determine all former commissions for appointing principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy, and to constitute and appoint Digby Dent, Thomas Slade, William Bately, Daniel Devert, Richard Hall, Robert Osborn, George Adams, William Bateman, George Cockburne, Timothy Brett, Frederick Rogers, Richard Hughes the younger, Thomas Cooper, and Charles Colby, Esqrs. Principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy. And his majesty is pleased to constitute the said Digby Dent, controller of the navy, except the controlling the treasurers, victualling and storekeepers accounts; Thomas Slade and William Bately, jointly and severally surveyor of the navy; Daniel Devert, clerk of the acts of the navy; Richard Hall, commissioner to control the treasurers accounts; Robert Osborn, commissioner to control the victualling accounts; George Adams, commissioner to controul the storekeepers accounts; Frederick Rogers, commissioner for the yard at Plymouth; Richard Hughes, jun. commissioner for the yard at Portsmouth; Thomas Cooper, commissioner for the yards at Chatham and Sheerness; and Charles Colby, commissioner for the naval affairs in the Mediterranean.

Admiralty-Office, June 18. The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen officers in the marines. Edward Rycout, Esq; major.—36th comp. Charles Bayly; 45th, James Walter; 41st, George Cockburne; 80th, W. Davidson; 16th, John Pitcairn; 8th, Enoch Markham; captains.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Dr. Edward Symphon appointed his majesty's advocate general.—Dr. Morton, Dr. Maty and Mr. Empson librarians of the British museum.—Mr. Widmore, Mr.

George and Mr. Webb, assistants.—John Bell, Esq; commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, and for exchange of prisoners.—Nath. Kinderley, Esq; serjeant at arms, in ordinary, in the room of Mr. Turst, deceased.—Sir John Mylne, lieut. gov. of Guernsey, in the room of Charles Strahan, Esq; who resigned.—Edmund Atkin, Esq; agent and superintendant of the affairs of our allied Indians in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.—John Phillipson, Esq; chosen deputy governor of the S. S. company, in the room of the present sub governor.—Dr. Harris, commissary of the archdeaconry of Surry, in the room of Dr. Pinfold, promoted.—Edward Milward, Esq; surveyor general of the customs for the county of Kent.

20th reg. of foot. William Kingsley, Esq; col. Marquis of Blandford, capt.—15th reg. of foot. Jeffery Amherst, Esq; col.—38th reg. of foot. James Lockhart Ross, Esq; col.—52d reg. of foot. Studholm Hodgson, Esq; col.—Lord Charles Hay's. Duke of Richmond, lieut. col.—Third reg. of guards. John Lourie, Esq; lieut. col. Lord Adam Gordon, and James Muir Campbell, capt. Robert Campbell, capt. lieut. Andrew Robinson, Esq; 1st major. William Stode, Esq; 2d major.—1st reg. of guards. Lord Frederick Cavendish, Nevill Tatton, Esq; and Richard Lambert, Esq; capt. Alexander Maitland, Esq; capt. lieut.—2d reg. of guards. George Bodens, Esq; capt. William Sorrell, Esq; capt. lieut.—Lord Robert Manners's. Long Morris, Esq; capt.—Earl of Ancram's dragoons. George Ward, Esq; major.—David Watson, Esq; a quarter-master general, with the rank of col. of foot.—Aids de camp to his majesty. Joseph Hudson, John Barrington, Archibald Douglass, Robert Armiger, John Griffin Griffin, and George Augustus Elliot.—Independent company. Sam. Cricke, capt.—Ditto, forthwith to be raised. James Hamilton, capt. James Adair, lieut. Robert Lawson, ensign.—Another company to be forthwith raised. Thomas Smith, capt. William Smith, lieut. Donald Valentine, ensign.

B—K—T—S.

May 15. **A**RTHUR Grainger, of Whitechappel, cow-keeper.—William Cullern, of Watling-street, baker.—John Lord, sen. of Little-Hinton, Wilts, malster.—Isaac Worthington, of Macclesfield, silk-throwster.

22. Robert Rushton, of Dorset-street, Spittle-fields, dealer.

25. John Langford, of Southampton, merchant.—Francis Moore, jun. of King's-street, haberdasher.

31. Tho. Cobbe, of Bedford-street, upholsterer.—Isaac Worthington, of Macclesfield, throwster.

June 5. George Howlett, of Bicester, in Oxfordshire, flax-dresser.

8. Sam. Morris, of Norwich, grocer.

12. William Auster, of Birmingham, threadman.

15. Edmund Lord, jun. and Lawrence Ashworth, jun. of Hundersfield, in Lancashire, clothiers and partners.

Some extracts from Mr. Cox's Narrative of the thief-takers, alias thief-makers, Mac-daniel, Berry, Salmon, Gahagan, Mary Jones, and others.

AFTER a very short and proper introduction, Mr. Cox gives us an account of these thief-makers practices, as follows :

But to proceed. In tracing their transactions, I find, that various have been the projects by them made use of to accomplish their designs; and sometimes they have been hardy enough to swear a robbery against one or more lads, who never were near the place they swore them to be at; as was the case of Alexander and Pritchard, and of Baily and Swannick, the one being almost twenty years ago, the other eight, which will be inserted in the course of this narrative; but as Berry and his companions were then detected, it made them more wary, and they found it necessary always to get the victims to the place under some pretence or other, and then they could swear the robbery whether any was done or not. In order thereto they used to employ a person of some art and a confederate of theirs, to introduce himself into the company of those unfortunate and thoughtless creatures (desperate and artful villains they seldom meddling with) and who had been tried for small offences at the Old-Bailey, and acquitted.

At this place it was, that the thief-takers constantly attended, that they might have an opportunity of fixing their eyes upon and becoming perfectly acquainted with their mark, the wretch whom they had pointed out for destruction; whence well might it become a saying, when one of those poor creatures was discharged from the Old-Bailey, that they should be sure of him in a sessions or two, for it was impossible to escape the snare laid for them: The mark fixt, this confederate of the thief-takers, which you please to call a thief-maker, being well instructed, gets himself into the unhappy creature's company, treats them with victuals and drink, and afterwards they take an airing together in the evening, and himself commits a robbery

on any person that shall come in his way, sometimes with, and sometimes without the knowledge of him, or them who are to be sworn against; the robbery being done, the confederate draws his companion to a certain place, (if in Black Boy-alley the better, that spot being famous for thieves at that time) or to some lodging, as before agreed on, where the rest of the thief-takers at proper time come and apprehend them together, their own confederate and all; to whom they appear to be entire strangers, and they are all carried before a justice, where they have art enough to get their own companion admitted an evidence, and the next sessions, which is generally in a day or two, he, they, and the prosecutor, whom they take care to find out, convicts the unhappy wretch; and the evidence confederate comes in for part of the reward, and then sets up for a thief-taker himself, and employs others in the post he has gone through; this is quite a different derivation of a thief-taker to that which some people deduce them from, and indeed different from what some of them really are; for on enquiry, I find, that several of those who were tried and found guilty of the rescue at the Gatehouse, and sentenced to undergo three years imprisonment in Newgate (where no doubt they received a good education) did, after their times were expired, set up for themselves, and follow the trade of thief-taking *.

But to proceed. I find many instances where sometimes two, three, or four boys have been drawn in to be present at a sham house-breaking, and then apprehended by the thief-takers; the confederate (as is agreed turns evidence) convicts the others of a burglary, and gets forty pounds a piece for the number of convicts; and this he does with such artfulness as to deceive the court, to whom they all appear to be strangers.

Some of these unhappy creatures have been trepanned by remarkable goods being put in a window, some by a pocket-piece, or other pieces of money being mark'd and put in a till; to either of which the decoy-duck, as I may call him, leads his companion, takes the goods, and then carries him to an appointed place to dispose of the things stolen, where he knows they are to be stopt. And in order to lay this contrivance under a still stronger covering, the apprehender advertiseth, in some one or more of the publick papers, such and such goods, with such marks, stopt; in order, as he would have it thought, to come at the owner, tho' himself, and the goods, and the owner were all perfectly well acquainted before.

This

This hath generally had the effect desired, viz. to make the case of him who has stopt the goods appear clear and fair in the eyes of the court. And in order more surely to prevent a discovery of such wicked machinations, those exploits were generally performed a day or two before the sessions or assizes (as I have just now noticed) which made it next to impossible for the friends of those victims (if they had any) to discover the contrivance, until too late. As for what the poor creatures themselves said, it stood for nothing, altho' they loudly declared their innocence, and with their dying breath would acknowledge they ought to die for the sins of an ill spent life, but protested their being innocent of the fact for which they suffered.

I find likewise, as they advanced in their practice, they made improvements, and as it sometimes became a difficulty to get an agent or decoy-duck that would venture to put his life in the power of the law, for fear that after the robbery was done (which at first was done on a stranger) some other persons, not in the secret, might apprehend them first, and then the agent might be hanged for company; and another inconveniency attended it, which was, that the prosecutor, or person robbed, came in for part of the reward; therefore to remedy that, one of their own confederates was to be the person robbed, and the agent was to draw in one, two, or more to take a walk under different pretences, and then to rob his acquaintance, who was placed there on purpose, with some remarkable goods; this done, the thief-takers were to apprehend those that were to be hanged for it, but the agent was to escape: And whether those thus decoyed, consented to the robbery or not, it was sufficient that they were present, and the thief-takers could swear the rest. And it was always agreed, that if the agent or decoy duck was taken up by any information of the others in custody, which indeed they took the best care they could to prevent, for the said agent never let his companions know the right place he liv'd at; but if by chance it did so happen, then the prosecutor, on being sent for, was to declare upon oath (if needful) that he was not the person that robbed him, and therefore he must of course be discharged, and the person who accused him incur an increase of apparent guilt, for accusing an innocent man; all that he could say to the contrary gaining no belief.

He then gives us a very natural and apparently genuine account of the methods how he discovered and apprehended these profligate villains, in which there appears to

be so much good conduct, diligence, resolution, and publick spirit, that he deserves, and it is to be hoped, will meet with some considerable reward from the government; for he had no call but from public spirit to intermeddle at all in the affair, and could expect nothing but trouble, expence and danger in the prosecution of it; in which, if he had not used great art as well as caution, he could never have come at a discovery, much less at the apprehending and convicting the principal criminals; but for an account of this we must refer our readers to the book itself, as it would take up much more room than we can spare in our Magazine, and cannot admit of being abridged. Therefore we shall only in general observe, that from the account he has given, we may be surprized to see how long these villains, with their confederates, have carried on these practices, without a discovery; for he shews, that they were begun near twenty years ago: And from the same account we may suppose they have been the cause of a great many trappanned creatures being put to death for crimes they were either altogether innocent of, or led into with a design that they might be apprehended, convicted, and hanged; for he observes, that within the year 1749, there were no less than forty-five persons convicted of robberies within the county of Middlesex only, the rewards for which amounted to 6300*l*. Whereas from August 15, 1754, when these practices were brought to light, to this present time, being almost two years, no more than fifteen have been convicted within the county of Middlesex; from whence we may judge, that above thirty-five of those poor creatures convicted in 1749, were trappanned by these villains, or such as these; one of whom, Gahagan, has already met with condign punishment from the mob in Smithfield, and Macdaniel, Berry, and Jones, now stand convicted upon an indictment for the murder of Joshua Kid-den; but their execution stands suspended by a doubt in law; for tho' their being maliciously the cause of his death was fully prov'd upon the trial, a doubt arose, whether the facts prov'd against them amounted in law to murder, which doubt is to be argued before the judges, and it is a doubt which could not have arisen in any other country where the Roman law is allowed to have any weight; for by that law it is expressly declared that witnesses who by a false and malicious testimony procure an innocent man to be capitally condemned, shall be deemed guilty of murder *.

* *Quive falsum testimonium dolo malo dixerit, quo quis publico judicio rei capitalis damnatur.* Digest. Lib. 48. Tit. 8. § 1.